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NEW YORK, JULY 31, 1898.

Of Capitalist Politics and Reforms in Pennsylvania.

HOLY JOHN AND REV. SILAS.

State Boss Quay and Alleghegy County County Bosses Magee and Flinn-What Gives Power to Each-Their Dissensions Termed Reform - John Wanamaker's "Reform" Movement— The Rev. Silas C. Swallow's Candi-dacy—The Corruption and Immorality that Form the Ground Work of all These Parties of Capital.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 26 .- Pennsylvania has some very envious politics and politicians within her borders. At this end of the State, the Republican party is divided into two factions: Quay, as State Boss, against Magee and Flinn who are little journeymen bosses. Quay never bothers much about Magee so long as Magee confines his operations to Allegheny County. But so soon as Magee tries to "operate" outside of the county, then Quay proceeds to tie big knots in Magee's ear so that he cannot get through Quay's fences. Magee used to be a pupil of Quay, and Quay taught him all that he knows. But Quay did not teach Magee all that He knows Himself; hence this henceness. But that both are as unprincipled rascals as ever went unhung is a notorious fact.

The peculiar political methods of both are utterly subversive of popular government and directly intended to nullify the ballot, they are more menacing to the genius of democracy than would be the approach of all the armies of Eu-

Quay is said to be the legislative agent of five trusts, and this goes a great way to explain his inconsistent attitude upon the Dingley Tariff and other bills. Quay looks out exclusively Quay, his political friends are stepping stones aly, and utterly ungrateful withal. He will let any man drop into a hole without any hesitation in order to get over it himself.

For a year or two Quay has posed as a reformer (God save the mark!) and wonderful things were to be done in the last legislature; but when it came to the critical moment, it all fell through,-just so much political buncomb; only that and nothing more.

Magee and Flynn are faction leaders against Quay at this end of the State, in conjunction with Dave Martin and others of the same kidney at the other end of the State. Magee is a traction magnate, after the style of the Widener-Elkins-Yerkes school of ex-convicts and franchise thieves. Magee is the local political boss and the city councils are his private property. There are not ten members in the whole outfit that do not carry the Magee nose ring, and when Mr. Magee chooses to take snuff, it is the councilmen's duty to sneeze; conequently Magee has gotten from this city franchises worth millions for nothand will get more at the same

Flinn is an ignorant Irish blackguard, typical heeler and labor sweater, a treet contractor brought up in a cobbler shop on a plain but nutritious diet of se water and fried cabbage. Flinn's front name is Patrick, but for some mysterious reason of his own he calls himself William. He is simply a useful tool of Magee, and that is all he amounts to or ever will.

It is to this latter herd that Wanamaker belongs. Holy John, the "Reformer," was their candidate for Senator against Penrose, and lately their adidate for Governor against Stone. John and his fictitious "Republican State League of Business Men" has been geffing licked with the beautiful precision of clockwork, and they blame all this on Quay. Hence it is that Angel John is a trifle sore under the saddle; his pin feathers worn off some, as it

And now-in these the long sultry days of the dog-comes the Reverend Slias C., whose last name is Swallow; and on the principle that "misery loves ompany," proposes to double up with us Johnny. In the poetic language of the Artful Dodger "here's a go." What a blessing it is that "one swallow don't make a summer."

In order that the working people of Pennsylvania may properly understand peculiarities of this little political ide show. I append the following paralns taken from the New York World," date of July 27, 1895, and after the working people have read and died it, then they will be able to unthan they will be able to un-thand just about how much value paper is an invitation to subscribe.

this combination is worth, of coursebearing in mind that Swallow is the Prohibition candidate for Governor:

Prohibition candidate for Governor:

Philadelphia, July 77, 1885.—The trouble among the employees of ex-Postmaster of eneral Wanamaker over the low wages and performed the problem of the problem of the prodigal extravage and of responsible to the prodigal extravage and the prodigal extravage and of Rodman Wanamaker over the low wages and performed the publication of the employees' grievance the publication of the employees' grievance and their steps to organize for self-presso of Philadelphia, who seem the problem of the problem of the publication of the employees' grievance and their steps to organize for self-presso of Philadelphia, who seem the publication of the semployees' grievance of the same much money was ever sequence of the substitution of the first they are paid but \$4.00 per week and are subjected to petty \$m\$ du they are paid but \$4.00 per week and are subjected to petty \$m\$ du they are paid but \$4.00 per week and are subjected to petty \$m\$ du they are paid but \$4.00 per week and are subjected to petty \$m\$ du they are paid but \$4.00 per week and are subjected to petty \$m\$ du they are paid but \$4.00 per week and are subjected to petty \$m\$ du they are paid but \$4.00 per week and are subjected to potty \$m\$ du they are paid but \$4.00 per week and are subjected to potty \$m\$ du they are paid but \$4.00 per week and are subjected to potty \$m\$ du they are paid but \$4.00 per week and are subjected to potty \$m\$ du they are paid but \$4.00 per week and are subjected to potty \$m\$ du they are paid but \$4.00 per week and are subjected to potty \$m\$ du they are paid but \$4.00 per week and are subjected to potty \$m\$ du they are paid but \$m\$ du they are paid \$m\$ du t

This reads like the brutish drunken orgles of some Ashantee nigger king, or the senseless stuffing of the Apache after a successful buffalo hunt. Evidently this ignorant young slob must think that the Pimpled Pimps of Paris are all belly. But all this indicates the moral and intellectual grade of these labor sweaters with whom the Rev. Dr. Swallow desires to form a political partnership, and will have the supreme gall to ask decent people to vote for them.

In every department store in the land, are scores of unfortunate women, the miserable victims of this thoroughly vicious system of wage slavery, who have absolutely no power whatever to wring from the Wanamakers anything wring from the Wanamakers anything more than just what they choose to give them; victims—helpless, weak, defenceless—who MUST have SOME sort of a shetter; MUST have SOME food, and MUST dress themselves decently or lose their jobs. IT CANNOT BE DONE ON SUCH WAGES; consequently these women must make up the shortage in some way, and many of them have no other resource but prostitution.

John Wanamaker' knows this; the Prohibitionist and Reformer Rev. Silas C. Swallow knows this; it is an open secret in businees circles that prostitu-

secret in business circles that prostitution of female employees has become a matter of course, a component part of "business" and a factor in "business" calculations. All this applies to John Wanamaker's "business" as well as Wanamaker's "business" as well as others, and St. John, of the department store, teaches the largest Bible Class in the country on Sundays and knows, while he is doing it, that his very existence is a curse to hundreds of his fel-

And these two plous, oily, unctious, And these two plous, oily, unctious, hypocritical old scoundrels are going to get together in politics;—a mighty dirty combination of dirty politics and dirty dollars; a combination that fills decent people with disgust and contempt too deep for utterance! And such is "Reform" politics in Pennsylvania,

How can workingmen fail to vote the S.L. Etchet?

S. L. P. ticket?

It certainly cannot be creditable to the workers of our land to see the poor estimation in which McKinley holds one of their conquerors.

Since the war broke out, the redoubtable Gen. Miles has beer kicked about like a football. A junior officer was placed in command of the forces operating in Santiago and allowed to carry off the first land laurels. And only now, when almost defenceless little Porto Rico is to be captured, is Miles

finally put in command. What does all this mean, when we recall how this Miles was promenaded from one end of the country to the other, and feasted as a hero for the "masterly way in which he nipped rebellion in the bud" at Chicago! Is it easier to conquer the workers of America than to overcome the nation whom they, and they alone, are conquering. The Spaniard is being beaten by the working class; can it be that the class that beats the Spaniard is more easy to get away with than the Spaniard whom it beats? That surely is absurd. And yet that is what means the treatment which the workingmen-conqueror Miles is receiving at the hands of McKinley.

Let the workers take notice of this fact, and of all that it means.

A second edition of the "History of the Commune of 1871" by Lissagaray, and translated from the French by Eleonore Marx Aveling has been put on the market by the International Publishing Co. It is 500 pages, green cloth. \$1. A large discount is allowed on large purchases. Apply Labor News Co., 64 East Fourth street.

NOW AND THEN.

The Philippines as they Are and as Capitalism Will Make them.

At Present the "Uncivilized" Philippine Islanders Enjoy Life—American Capitalism is to "Civilize" them—Once Capitalism is to "Civilize tasem once "Civilized" they Will No Longer Indulge in the "Barbarism" of the Enjoyment of Life, they will Sweat and Maul, like true Civilizees, for the Benefit of the American Capitalist Who lives in Idleness.

The Philippine Islands are, the way things look, to become our property. What that means to the natives may escape many people. It is well, therefore, now and betimes, to record the condition of the people, so that, if we do keep the islands, we may be able to compare the condition we shall soon thrust them in with the condition we drove them out of when we brought our civilization to them.

From the most reliable authority it is learned that, besides the one year out of seven that all foreign employees of the great mercantile houses represented in Manila have given to them as "home leave," there is a month's vacation each year, a regular holiday each month, and all the saints' days, and Spanish, French, English, German, and American holidays. Not to observe a saint's day in Manila is sinful, and every one holds such sinfulness in especial detestation. Figuring in all the saints' days, Sundays, and general holidays, there are 129 days in each year when these people do not work.

Clerks earn from \$2,500 to \$5,000 a year, besides having lodgings found, a mess allowance, medical attendance, and traveling expenses. They work from daylight to noon, rest for two or three hours, and then work till 5 o'clock, their hours and are hurried only on mail

Manila, and open-air concerts are given every evening in fair weather. Theatri-cal companies, both native and foreign, play through the season. The Mestiza chorus giri is alluring. In the cathedral and the churches the music is always good, though it is startling to the newcomer to hear, as he will in some serv-ices, a Gloria from "Trovatore," the Credo with music from "Barbière," and

the Elevation from "Traviata."

All of which goes to show that theory upon which people live there is that life is to be enjoyed. Now, just wait till our New England and other factories have set up their establishments there, and till plantations in the Phillipines begin to be want the property of the begin to be run on the bonanza farm style of capitalism. Then another theory of life will be set up, and enforced with club and bayonet: the theory that only the idle capitalist's life is there for enjoyment, that all other peoples' lives are there for "diligence and toil"; then the numerous holidays will be abolished, salaries curtailed, and concerts and promenades reserved for the "élite" only; then there will be seen the beauties of capitalism flourishing in full bloom—destitution of the many bested by toil, enjoyment of the few.

And yet it may never come so far.

Long before that the working class of
America may have got tired of carrying
on its back the idle class of exploiters,
of wetting with its sweat the perverse
system of capitalism, and of tolerating on its flanks the gnats of the labor fakir; it may have decided to shake off the whole pack, throw down the existing system of rapine, and trumpet to the world the rise of the Socialist Re-public.

In these hot days, the professional philanthropists blossom forth like mosquitoes; they inoculate the air with their wisdom. A philanthropic wiseacre comes out with the information that 'fully seven-tenths of the illness among babies are due to the ignorance of the mothers of the poorer class, who do not understand modern sanitary methods.

What opportunity is there for the mothers of the working class to apply 'modern sanitation" in their cramped, ill-ventilated, stuffy quarters? What chance is there for cleanliness when families of five are ogliged to crowd into two or three rooms, and one of these a kitchen? Not the ignorance of the mothers of the poor, but the criminality of the mothers, and the fathers to boot, of the rich, in short, of the capitalist class, is responsible for the illness and the wholesale mortality of the children of the poor. A social system and its upholders that tears up the family, throws out of work the bread winner, drags into the factory and the shop the mother, pauperizes both, and thrusts them into dog kennels to live in-such a social system and its upholders are worse than cholers microbes, and deserve to be treated as such.

"As a matter of economy," the management of the Vincennes, Ind., Street Railway Company are about to employ women instead of men as conductors. More than fifty women answered the company's advertisement; they are forthwith to be installed, and men are to be displaced;-indeed a thrilling illustration of the way the family is promoted and protected by the capitalist

A COMING STORM.

Impending Shut-Down in New England

The Cotton-Mill Owners, Unable to Bid Themselves in the Market of the Sur-plus they have Plundered their Workers of, are Arranging a Shut-Down-Machinery, Held by Private Hands, Will Operate only for Profit, i. e., for Increased Plunder-The Social Revolution Only Adequate to End the

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 27-If the workingmen of New England scan the horizon, they will perceive the signs of an approaching storm; and if they watch the storm closely, they will learn not a little from it.

About thirty cotton mills of this city have agreed to close down for four weeks in the near future; the movement will affect about half the spindles of the city, or 1,500,000, and throw into idleness about half of the total of 25,000 factory employees of Fall River.

But that's not all. The movement is not merely a local one; like the movements of capitalists recently, it is a combined and general one; it is to include the cotton manufacturers generally throughout New England. The plan is to obtain the consensus of sufficient manufacturers to cover 4,000,000 spindles. When this is obtained the shutdown will be ordered.

And why all this? More important, in a way, than the misery itself that is impending over the operatives, is the answer to this question. The answer lays bare the blight upon civilization that is implied in the private ownership of the modern tool of production, to wit, CAPITAL.

The cotton factories of New England are among the most improved means of production extant. Their productive capacity is enormous, greatly in excess of any amount of wealth that they have yet turned out. And the people who work them? They are in poverty; they produce cloth, and have not enough to wear; and their fellow laborers, whose co-operation in all the other branches of industry enables the textile workers to produce as abundantly,—all share one another's poverty. With nakedness and lack of the necessaries of life, ac-cordingly, with a strong actual demand for wealth to consume, and with millions upon millions of spindles, arranged in the most improved manner, ready to turn out an avalanche of cloth, in other words, with want on the one sette, and, on the other, the ample means to satisfy it, what happens? Are these tools of production set in motion to the end that the people may enjoy the comwith which the cotton mills are No! The motion that these tools

oig: No! The motion that these tools are now in is to be curtailed, even stopped! Why?

The mills to-day have two features: one feature is the potentiality of unlimited production; the other feature is private ownership. The second feature smites the first with palsy.

Being owned by private concerns in

smites the first with palsy.

Being owned by private concerns, in a word, being capital, the mills are not to be operated except in so far as they can yield profit to the private holders. The result of this is disastrous to the nation. The mills, being private property, have been all along operated for profit only. That is to say for every hundred dollars' worth of goods that the workers have produced, they got in wages only a twenty-five dollars' equivalent. With that \$25 they could not purchase back the other seventy-five purchase back the other seventy-five dollars worth. The capitalist class that robbed them of their seventy-five dollars' worth, calling that profit, can-not itself consume the whole of its plunder. Say that it consume forty dollars' worth thereof, there remain thirty-five dollars' worth unconsumed, either can the capitalist class squander it,—it is satiated—; nor can the working class, needy though it is, reach that surplus—it has received too small wages for that. That thirty-five dollars' worth of surplus wages for that. That thirty-nive dollars worth of surplus accumulates. The capitalist tries to unload it on foreign markets; but there it comes across a working class population that has been plucked just the same as its own domestic working class. The surplus can't be got rid off there. New markets must then be opened; wars are ordered, etc.; but yet the surplus can't be got rid off, seeing that all the other capitalists of all the other countries turn up there, driven by the same law. After a while that surplus has grown unmanageable To continue operating the mills, etc., is only to increase the surplus on hand; production would leave no profit, and thus,—with want, on all sides, and with the ample capacity to satisfy it, on the other—production is stopped, a shut down is ordered;—and want is in-

creased proportionally.

This is the quarter from which the present storm, that threatens the New England textile operatives, is to break loose from. It is the quarter of CAP-ITAL, the quarter of the private ownership of the tools of production.

How is this storm to be guarded against? Only in one way: it must be PREVENTED. There is no such thing

PREVENTED. There is no such thing as "providing against" it; there is no such thing as "fortifying oneself so as to such thing as "fortifying oneself so as to meet it"; such tactics are all well enough against the visitations of nature; but even there the intelligent man seeks to prevent the evil wherever he can, and does not throw himself upon the cure: cholera, yellow-jack, etc., etc., all are prevented, as far as one can; we do not wait until they come, and then look for means against them. The visitations of the storm or blight of Capitalism cannot be "guarded against"

—they must and can be prevented. And the way to do that is to destroy the hot-bed of evil. At Siboney, the village was burnt up as a breeding place of yellow fever; in civilized society Capitalism must be burnt up as the breeding cause of an infinitely more dreadful plague wage slavery and popular poverty. The tool of production, now held as private property by, and operated for the pri-vate profit of, a class that stole it from the race, must be restored to the race, to be operated for the race's use.

It is not surprising that just now Mr. Whitehead, the local labor fakir, who Whitehead, the local labor fakir, who has a capitalist political job, should be in hot water with the Socialists. Screech owls are heralds of the approaching storm; and Whitehead is screeching to make one deaf. He knows the troubles that are approaching when the shutdown is ordered; he knows, too, that Socialist Labor party education has been tonicking the workers' mind; he knows also that an uprising of class-conscious Labor will follow the storm close upon its heels,—and then, wee to the Labor Fakir, his master the Capitalist Class, and the Dungeon-keep of both—the Capitalist System.

A recent decision by the Gigarmakers' International Union against one of its members forcibly recalls the justice of an article in these columns a little over a year ago entitled "Lapses," in which was proven that the Labor Fakirs, who run the Cigarmakers' Union, had begun to tremble for their fat salaries in view of the Union's financial decline, and were resorting to the tricks of Insurance Companies: rake in premiums, and then avoid obligations.

One John Kneck, cigarmaker, member of Union 132, Brooklyn, N. Y., fell out of work. One of the lures that the Union holds out to gather new members (read to collect their dues), is that, if they are out of work, they get "out-ofwork benefits." Poor Kneck bit at the bait, and was landed into the Union, i. e., paid his dues, imagining all along that if "in the struggle of capital against capital," which the Union preaches, he should be wounded, i. e., get out of work, his dues would then drop back over him, like a sweet manna. He did get out of work, and, like the innocent he must be, he expected his "out-of-work" benefit, and applied for it. Forthwith, the Union's mask was dropped, and its fake Insurance Company features protruded

Kneck has a wife; to help him out and make it possible to get along with his wages, which, despite the Union's lying promises to protect him in, were steadily going down, she set up a little fancy store. This fancy store was seized upon by the Executive Board of the Union as a pretext to defraud Kneck of his allowance. They decided that the store was a means of support, and that the out-of-work benefit is only for those members who have no other means of support;-just the way a fake Insurance Company seizes upon any pretext to escape paying out any insurance.

The ill-starred Kneck may now be a wiser man; and he surely is asking himself whether his present means of support could not be a better one if he had kept his dues, and not supported the fakir officers of the Union.

It is not our New York State volunteers alone who are "making experiences" in the "camps" in which they are being speculated on by the Democratic and Republican politicians. The learning.

At Camp Norman M. Smith, located near Alliance, O., some of the members of Company F are cursing the army contractors for the poor quality of goods in their uniforms. The shoes that were given them about a month ago are already wearing out, and are not worth half the price that they are charged for

Privates in the service are allotted \$48.36 the first six months for their equipment, and out of this the Government furnishes them with clothing and all wearing apparel at the following average prices: Shoes, \$1.80; blouses, \$3.50; trousers, \$2.35; shirts, \$1.80; campaign hats, 90 cents; suspenders, 21 cents: socks, 6 cents per pair; underwear etc. They are expected to keep two uniforms upon this.

Old Pullman, of Pullman Palace Car and Pullman strike reputation, surely neither lived nor died in vain.

Alive, he exemplified during the great strike, that his class did the ruling. He was begged to submit to the farce of arbitration; he insisted, correctly enough, that there was nothing to arbitrate; demanded protection, and Gen. Miles, otherwise, as is now evident, good for nothing, conquered Chicago in short order and kept Pullman on top.

Dead, he is now proving that the accumulations of the capitalist accumulate regardless of the capitalist himself, and exclusively through the working class; in the nine months that have elapsed since his death the value of the stock he left has risen from 160 to 210, or from \$6,400,000 to \$8,400,000!

PRICE 2 CENTS.

By Section Revere, Mass., at the Local Police.

WE HOLD OUR GROUND.

An Other Attempt by the Representa-tives of the "Pillars of Society" to Abridge Free Speech-The Attempt Falls Through the Pluckey Stand of the Socialist Specker and Organisation
—An Interesting Dialogue Between a
Representative Socialist and a Representative Barbarion, the Former Win-ning a Decided Victory.

REVERE, Mass., July 24.-Three thousand persons witnessed this afternoon a very interesting dialogue on Crescent Beach between the following personages:

Revere Policeman (Pushing the crowd aside and roughly grasping the Socialist speaker by the arm)—"Show me your permit?

Martha Moore Avery—"I have none."
R. P. (gruffly)—"Then you have no business to speak here." M. M. Avery-"Where is your author-

ity, sir?"

R. P.—"That's all right; you can't speak here; you have no right."

M. M. Avery—"But you are mistaken, sir; I have; and I WILL speak here. Is

sir; I have; and I WILL speak here. Is not this public property?"
R. P.—"Yes, it is; but you are causing an obstruction."
M. M. Avery (Aside to the audience)—"Ladies and gentlemen, I ask you to bear witness whether or ne we are causing an obstruction. Behold, on the left of us are the carriages passing and repassing, while on our right is the sidewalk, which gives free passage to all, and if any obstruction is caused it is their duty (pointing to policeman) to is their duty (pointing to policeman) to clear for us the way. Then I ask you ALL, are we obstructing?" (Shouts from a thousand voices)—

"No, no, no!"

M. M. Avery (Turning to Revere Policeman)—"You see, sir, that you are mistaken."

R. P. (feeling uneasy)—"You will have to step down and move on or I will ar-

to step down and move on or I will arrest you."

W. M. Areay (arrilling) "Well you may sult yourself about that."

So the Revere Policeman departed, rattling his bunch of keys to ring up, and has not been seen since, while Comrade Avery kept on speaking for fully two hours after. Along the beach we could have secured many private lots, but realizing that Socialists must form the fighting hattalions of the working the fighting battelions of the working class, we were desirous of making a test on our own lot (the public highway), which resulted in the above victory for young Section Revere.

BYRON EFFORD.

It is quite evident that the blowing in which our capitalist press is in-dulging on the subject of our victories in Cuba has an ulterior purpose; its purpose is to intimidate the working class; its purpose is to make out the Army to be such a powerful affair that workingmen will stand overawed by it, and never dare to strike. But our capitalist journalists little know what they are doing. They will, eventually, if not sooner, find out that their praises effect just the reverse of what they purport. It is coming out, not fast, but by degrees, and quite fast for all practical purposes, that the redoubtable heroes ingmen soldiers—the very element in the army that the capitalist class has to fear; while the poltroons and the incompetents were the higher officersthe very element in the army that capitalists will have to rely on. Take for instance the dazzling achievement on the heights of St. Juan.

It now turns out that the feat was accomplished by the soldiers, left in the lurch by the officers. With Mauser bullets whizzing mysteriously through the air and peppering them; unwilling to retreat; unguided by officers; the soldiers rushed forward, animated by a spontaneous sense of exhibarating daring, if not desperation; they rushed up through a hailstorm of shot; and conquered. Theirs and theirs alone was the glory, the bravery, and the determination.

As in the battle-fields of production, so on those of war it is the rank and file of the projetariat that accomplishes great achievements; the capitalist class or its representatives are, on the one

field as on the other, the shirkers. Can a class of shirkers maintain itself by force through shirkers?

It certainly must be heralded as a good sign of the times that the call for additional volunteers does not meet with any alarming response.

Twenty-five out of the thirty-three States, called on to furnish fresh food for cannon, have failed to recruit the required number. Evidently our working people are sobering up. Well for them. If our capitalists want to acquire mines and plantations abroad, let them go and fight for it.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in advance:

As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired and stamps are

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post office on April 6, 18si.



SPEIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED

	- STATES,	
In	1888 (Presidential)	2,068
15	1890	13,331
in.	1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In	1894	28,138
In	1596 (Presidential)	36,564
le	1897	5.673
BENEVA .		

terms; they supplement each other; they are integral. Capitalism and militarism are the two great scourges of modern nations.

Magalhaes Lima.

JUDGE GUMMERE'S DECISION.

It is a fundamental principle in the science of sociology, and, therefore, of Socialism, that material interests are the ground work of all superstructure of morality, ethics, etc. This principle is riolently denied by the upholders of the present, or capitalist, social system. Yielding either to the vulgarity of their intellect, which habitually gets things upside down, or to the weakness of their character, which seeks to deck out Wrong in the garb of Right, they place morality first and make it out the headfountain of all else. The recent decision of Judge Gummere in New Jersey furnishes an eminent illustration of the correctness of the Socialist and the falsity of the capitalist theory.

A boy, Melville Graham, was killed two years ago by the Consolidated Traction Company of New Jersey; his father brought suit for damages; and the Judge ruled no damages could be claimed on the ground that "children are rather burdens than sources of profit to their parents." What is the source of the morality that underlies this view?

New Jersey, if such a thing is possible, is the most railroad-ridden State in the Union. Everywhere the Government is more or less dominated by the railroads; in New Jersey this is eminently so. Governors, Legislatures, Judges are the clerks of railroad interests pre-

amently. The material interests of gentlemen are rooted in the interests of the railroads; hence, what is to the detriment of these is Wrong, and what is to their interest is Right. The moral sense of Judge Gummere is an exhalation of his pocket, and that draws its supplies from the railroads.

The power of material interests to shape moral views is, however, in this instance exemplified with exceptional force. Where no express statute provides otherwise, New Jersey is ruled by the Common Law. At Common Law. parents are entitled to the "services" of their children, and these "services" are a basis for a suit in damages when injury accrues to a child. No express or other New Jersey law has repealed the Common Law principle. It stands to-day, and, among the laws that Judge Gummere swore to uphold when he took office was that. Yet he overthrows and lightly vaults over it; and he sets up a new principle-obedient to the material

Why whine? Judge Gummere's decision is legitimate; as legitimate as the crab apple is the fruit of the crab apple tree. With the capitalist system of production in force, with capitalist office clerks in office, the government can be nothing else than the reflex of such maserial interests, and the morality of such government can not choose

but partake of that of the cannibal.

Material interests are the root of social, phoral and other conceptions. If these interests are low and barbarous, the result must be a low and barbarous conception. Only the high and civilized marterial interests that underlie Socialfrom and the class that upholds it can bear civilized fruit.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

A new weekly has appeared in Nebraska City, Neb. It is edited by J. Sterling Morton, ex-Secretary of Agri-culture under Cleveland's last regime. The name of the new weekly is "The Conservative." Its programme merits attention:

"The main object of 'The Conservative' is the conservation of all that is deemed desirable in the social, industrial and political life of the United

Having thus preluded its general out-"The Conservative" is kind enough to proceed to specifications. Among the things which it enumerates as being worthy of being "conserved"

1 .- "The civil service merit system." which is merely a scheme to provide public office for the children of capitalists, or, rather, to debar the working class from the civil service. The "merit system," so-called, provides for

elaborate examinations, not on the subjects that concern the office to be examined for, but on all kinds of general information, obtainable only by people who have had a chance to go to school at least up to their 21st year. The working people have no such chance: before they have fairly got through the primaries they must go to work; the opportunity for an education, needed to stand the examination of the "merit system," is thus taken away from the working people by the very class in whose interest the system is worthy of 'conservation" which provides for the idle brats of the idle capitalist class.

2.- "No distinction between classes who labor with their hands and those who labor with their brains"; -altogether a very easy thing, seeing there is actually no difference between the inventor wage slave, who is robbed of his brain-product, and the manual wage slave who is robbed, of his hand-prodnot: the two belonging to one and the same class—the wage slave class—, the class that can not earn a living without it sells itself into wage slavery to the idle holder of capital, and is thus robbed by him. But what "The Conservative" really means, and that, surely, is no easy task and will become daily a harder one, is something else. It means that it will endeavor to "conserve" the dust that now conceals the fact that the capitalist class is a wholly idle, superfluous and parasitic class, and that imputes to this parasitic, superfluous, idle class the attributes of production. It means to "conserve" the nursery tale about the capitalists' right to his share of wealth, which is reducible to the absurd proposition that "idleness is the source of all wealth."

3 .- "Equality of the rights of individuals and the rights of corporations,"which is equivalent to upholding the rights of inferiorly built and equipped Spanish cruisers and the rights of superiorly built and equipped American battle ships-a decidedly difficult task; as'it means to hoodwink the awakening proletariat on the fact that the individual has no show against combined capital.

These three planks no doubt make a first-class platform. After their enunciation it was wholly superfluous for "The Conservative" to declare that it will neither tolerate nor indulge in "demagogism": it is committed body and soul to plutogogism.

Not an abortion, as this "Conservative," but the timely birth of a useful member in the fraternity of journalism, is "The Tocsin," a Socialist Labor party paper that will appear in Minneapolis on the 4th of next month. The attitude of clean cut and aggree sive policy of the Minnesota comrades, to say nothing of the ability and rectitude of the comrade chosen to be the responsible Editor-Algernon Leeare both in earnest that the tocsin, that will be rung by our new collaborator, will not be the brainless clatter of the calamity howler, but the well tuned alarm note that teaches while it stirs, and organizes while it gathers.

Starvation wages are now being introduced among the spies of capitalism. As much is to be inferred from the following news item in the Detroit, Mich. 'Motorman and Conductor":

"An exchange informs us that lady conductors are now employed on the conductors are now employed on the street cars in Chillicothe, O., and that they are receiving about one-half the wages paid the men who were dis-charged from these positions."

On the 19th of last month an ar ticle appeared in these columns giving facts and figures, taken from the "Cigarmakers' Official Journal." and llustrating the criminal folly of the 'pure and simple" idea. With the facts and figures furnished by the "Journal" itself, the article argued and proved that the International Cigar Makers' Union was making a headlong plunge to ruination, and that, unless it bleeds its rank and file even harder than during the last two years, one single year would almost wholly wipe out the reserve fund. To this categoric exposition the "Cigarmakers' Official Journal" makes an "answer" that is a complete admission of guilt—at least to every sensible man. It reports with almost two of its broad columns of nothing but personal abuse, and closes with this "clincher":

"They (those who write THE PEOPLE) are genuine rascals, lying, insinuating character-assassins real would-be union wreckers."

Our case is proven all around.

Says the rifle-diet-for-the-workingmen and gold-bug-free trader New York 'Evening Post":

"When the last soldier shall have left Cuba, the island will be found, for all civil purposes, with regularly organized municipal governments."

Here is an omission; the article should have added among the things that will be found on the island "swarms of porthern vultures, with beaks and talons trice as sharp as any that ever descended on the island from Spain, having been sharpened by the capitalist system"; and these vultures illustrate the blessings of freedom, as capitalism understands it, by making free with every thing they can take hold of.



At the International Socialist Labor Congress, held in London in 1896, a resolution was adopted to the effect that

"While it is absolutely necessary for ne working people to make use of the political power in order to secure and enforce the demands of labor, yet differ-ences of political views, held by mem-bers of labor organizations should not be a reason for separate organization in the economic struggle, causing dis-sensions and disruptions."

This resolution is eminently wise, and was supported by the S. L. P. delegate to the Congress, immediately after the party's emphatic endorsement, in convention, of the S. T. & L. A.

That the Labor Fakirs, whom the S. T. & L. A. is driving from cover, should invoke that resolution against the tacof the S. T. & L. A. is nothing sur-sing. We have more than once called attention to the identity of tactics by Capitalists and Labor Fakirs. The capitalists declare that THEY are the Nation, and that the Nation, such as they have molded it, is THE Nation: it follows, logically enough from these premises, that, to hit the capitalist is to hit the Nation, and that, to propose another social system is treason to the Nation. So likewise reason the Labor Fakirs. According to them, THEY are the Union, and the Union, such as they run it, is THE Union, is THE labor organization. Logically enough from their premises, to expose their rascality, ignorance and corruption is a blow at Unionism, and to strive after a genuine trade organization of the working class, an organization that does not leave and lead the proletariat like sheep for the capitalist shambles, is treason to Unionism. That's all plain and natural enough. The capitalist objects to splitting up the united people into "warring classes," why should not the Labor Fakir object to the introduction of "disruptions and dissensions" into his preserves?

The odd thing, that attention may profitably be called to, is the circum-stance that the resolution is likewise invoked by a very different set of people from the Labor Fakir, to wit, some, a dozen, or two, or three, of Germans who here set themselves up as a sort of So-cialist incantationists, claim to be the fountain head of all Socialist wisdom and interpretation, and set up this claim, not upon any reasoning—they will always be seen to run away from all argument—, but upon the mere ground of their long number of years in the Socialist Movement; some even trace their Socialism to ancestry. For short, we shall here call them the "Old cialists." Their attitude deserves close scrutiny. When scrutinized, it will be found that some of them enroll with Tammany; others went over to Popu-lism; many more would have liked to; some got scared for their little bank accounts and supported McKinley; others succumb to the "one thing at a others succumb to the "one thing at a time" theory, and, in one place, become nationalizationists à la capital, in others, try, or coquette with, Altgeldism, and, in yet other places, fly off into all sorts of convenient grooves. The scrutiny reveals the leading feature of the "Old Socialist"—he is on the run. How terrible the panic is that sets him arunning a closer inquiry into the resoarunning a closer inquiry into the reso-lution in question will make clear. Among the delegations at the London

Congress who held up the resolution was the German delegation. They had behind them a longer history than any. Early in their history, a generation ago, they were confronted with the identical problem that the movement is con-fronted with here: Labor organizations were set up drawing their inspiration from England, i. e., they grounded themselves upon capitalism, and themselves upon capitalism, and sailed under the flag of Capital. That was the "Hirsch-Dunker" movement. How did the German Socialist movement of then treat these "labor organizations"? Did they say these organizations consist of wage slaves, and therefore must be treated as such? No! They looked at the principles that animated the thing, saw "capitalism" written all over it; and—they sailed in and smashed them up, in some cases even physically.

Had that not been And justly so. Had that not been done then, the German movement would not be the inspiring portent it is to-day. The S. L. P., through the S. T. & L. A., is now doing that work for the American movement that our militant Ger-man comrades did years ago. The Labor-Fakir-controlled "pure and simple" union is in America essentially what the Hirsch-Dunker affair was in Germany. The one and the other ig-nore the economic basis of the Labor nore the economic basis of the Lauder Movement; accordingly, are a denial of the class struggle; and, consequently, can only be a curse to the proletariat. To put an end to this curse the S. T. & L. A. was organized, and is doing its work admirably. It concerns itself no wise with the "political views" of the individuals; it leaves that to the result of sound education on the class struggle; but, due to the ripened sore of "pure and simpledom" here, the S. T. & L. A. BARS FROM OFFICE any member who takes prominent part in capitalist pol-itics. The resolution of the London Congress quoted above cannot have been, was not, passed against the tactics of the S. T. & L. A., least of all by the German delegations;—just the reverse.

When the Old Socialist now seeks to prevent "dissensions and disruptions" in the American counterparts of Hirsch-Dunkerism, he is on such a run, away from the traditions of his own Germany, that he even throws away, to lighten his run, one of the wisest moves of our comrades in Germany.

The "Old Socialist" does not live in America; he does not even live in Ger-many; he lives in a Germany that does not and never did exist.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

REJECTED

And Thereby Proved to be of Value.

The below letter, written by Comrade Harry Carless, of Newark, N. J., in answer to an article in the "Evening News" of that city, was rejected by the Editor. Here is the Comrade's thorough chastisement of the capitalist Editor for his ignorance and presumption to speak of what he knows nothing about, or for his even worse offence of writing against his better knowledge:

76 Springfield Avenue, Newark, N. J., July 11, 1898. Editor of "Evening News":

Dear Sir—In your editorial of Friday evening, headed "Socialistic Tendencies In France," you effectually prove the fallacy of several arguments advanced as to the cause of the recent growth of Socialism among the French peasantry; but fall into equally as great an error as those you criticize when you say "The real root of the evil is a lack of appreciation of the inevitable results of Socialism. Under our present system a few are rich and the masses relatively poor Under Socialism every one would be very poor, because there would be very much less wealth produced than there is

As a Socialist I would like an opportunity to take exception to that state-ment, and argue that there would be much more wealth produced under Socialism than under our present system, and that the masses would be infinitely better off than they are now

Our present method of production is a Our present method of production is a competitive one, entirely planless, and entails great loss of human energy. Take as an example the advertising necessary in a competitive industry. Reflect upon the enormous expenditures of rival soap manufacturers, of which but little is employed to convey useful infirmation. To conquer new territory, or to hold its own against attacks of rivals, each one of several great companies spends enormous amounts, which can scarcely fail to run up into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. Mr. P. M. Magnusson, a careful student of this question, estimates the expenses of advertising in this country alone at five hundred millions of dollars a year, of which five millions would be ample to convey all the useful information given by this advertising. In manufacture we see enormous waste. We have, say in a given industry, one hundred factories, each running three-quarter time. Now, if we had order instead of chaos in production, seventy-five factories could run full time, and an immense saving of labor result.

In the distribution of wealth we have hosts of agents and drummers; we have twenty stores where one would suffice. example, take the milk industry. I will quote from a recent article in your own paper relative to the proposed milk trust: "By way of illustration, Mr. Gilmore referred to the city of New York, where about 4,000 retailers are daily engaged supplying milk. Their routes cover a large territory, and as many as twenty dealers have individual many as twenty dealers have individual customers on one block. The trust proposes to change that system and divide the bity into districts, embracing contiguous territory, all to be supplied by one dealer. Under such an arrangement he said 1,000 dealers could do the work now done by 4,000, which would effect a reduction of 300 per cent, in the cost of Here we see the proposed delivery." trust has learned a lesson in economy from our national postal system, where we see all labor utilized to its fullest Under Socialism the nationextent the people collectively—would own all the tools of production and distribution. We would not only distribute mail mat We would not only distribute that mater, but manufacture and distribute all articles of necessity and comfort that we desire. It would be as unnecessary to have drummers scurrying from one end of these States to the other in search of orders for shoes as it is now to get orders for postage stamps. No more need to advertise linen or silk then than it is to advertise money orders now. Still, in spite of all the waste of energy this present system implies, we are able this present system implies, we are able to produce annually over \$1,000 per family. Under Socialism, with order and economy in production, we could

easily quadruple that. To whom would the \$4,000 per family To the Duchess of Marlborough. the Countess Castellane, to the idle for-eign or native capitalists? No! There eign or native capitalists. The nation would be no capitalists. The nation would own the land and capital, and, as a consequence, the wealth produced would go to those who had helped to

produce it. It is generally conceded even by opponents that under Socialism much more wealth COULD be produced; but, they argue, "when private enterprise gives way to national enterprise, will be the stimulous to labor? W the idle evade their fair share of labor, and live in clover on the industry of their neighbors?"

I will now conclude by quoting from a speech recently delivered in the French Chamber of Deputies by Jules Guesde in answer to this very question:

"Permit me here to answer one of the objections most commonly made to Socialists by persons who do not under-stand the first elements of Socialism. We are told: "In the future society any incentive to labor will have disap-peared." To which we reply that this peared. To which we reply that this thing that you apprehend in the future is the very thing that exists to-day. Indeed, to-day the workers in the mills, paid by the day, have nothing to incite them to yield a maximum of productivity. Just the reverse; the more they reduced the more engineered idlenges. produce, the more enforced idleness they cause. Were they to work twice as hard one day, they would simply have thrown away a whole day's wages. It is under the modern social system that there is no incentive to work. This is so obvious a fact that you are constantly increasing the number of spies in your factories. You are well aware that the human machines have so little incentive to work and so much reason to lower their productivity, that, if they were left to themselves, the output would drop to a minimum. This is so true that in England in certain trades unions that in England in certain trades unions the workman is enjoined not to perform too much work, for a workman doing too much not only robs himself of future work and wages, but steals work from comrades whom his activity consigns to enforced idieness. That is why, in the cause of solidarity, and in the interest of all, the English trades unions take measures to hinder over-production by

any of their members. The worker has now no direct and personal interest in producing his uttermost; under Socialism, on the contrary, this individual stimulus will be carried to its maxi-mum; because if, under existing conditions, all available members of the community need to work seven or eight hours a day, under Socialism, if the productivity of labor has increased, five hours and a half or less will suffice to accomplish the same results else the consumption must be increased. In a nation which is the mistress of her nation which is the mistress of her production, there will be in all branches of human activity, in all the shops and factories, a natural tendency to produce as much as possible in the least possible time, because such an effort would resuft in an increase of repose and of environment to the workers themselves. joyment to the workers themselves. And these men, intellectually and muscularly developed, and well versed muscularly developed, and well verin science, as they will be, will evermore strain their minds to perfect,
simplify, automatise the productive machinery, because the more the machine
can do, the less will remain to be done by the man, and every mechanical im-provement will therefore mean fresh leisure for art and science, and the assurance of fresh enjoyments of life to all. The social system we aim at will not be one of barbarism. It will be the only really humane system the has ever seen—unless you take from history's great desert the solitary little oasis of Greece, where a few men lived like gods. But to the end that the like gods. But to the end that minority should reach this degree culture and enjoyment, a majority of slaves, treated like beasts of burden, had to die under their fardels. The ransom of Greek liberty, Greek philosophy, Greek art and Greek science was slavery. Aristotle was right when was slavery. Aristotle was right when he declared that slavery would only dis-appear when machines could do the work. Well, that moment has arrived. We have them, our slaves of iron and steel; they are our steam-horses and mechanism. And it is because man's genius has torn her productive forces from nature, conquered them, reduced them to slavery, and made them work produce for him, that we say the hour of man's liberation has struck.' Yours respectfully, HENRY CARLESS.

THE SERVING BROTHER.

[Adapted from the Swedish for THE PEOPLI by ANNA C. WALLBERG, Worchester, Mass.]

In traveling on life's long journey You feel so safe and content-Of course you never go hungry—A table is spread in your tent. You pass through beautiful places; And on soft cushions you rest. Sleep sweetly—the Serving Brother, He watches over your nest.

Who is he? Hardly his features Have made the faintest impress; The big coarse hand that he reaches You never even would press, Like the Spirit of Light, mutely, Imperceptibly, obeys he
Your order without demur;
A manifold mystical being—
A throng round your extrage-door,

Your house, a beautiful home-den, Well furnished, cosy and warm, Your coat and unblemished linen, That gives to your person a charm; A street, well watered and dusted, A walk for your foot adjusted, The fresh breakfast roll you cut— All this-is the Serving Brother. Who serves you in every spot.

He holds the reins of the steam-horse, He is black with the engine's soot, While transported in smiling dream

You go on the smooth even road. When in enchantment you're dwelling. And 'mong poets your hours dispelling, 'Mong harmonies, that ne'er die, The Serving Brother, the black one, On snow-white page did them ply.

Thus quietly walks he the pathway, That fate, not himself, did choose; It goes as of old. "Well, I pay," You say, and on that repose. You think that is all that is needed: But suppose that the spirit heeded No more your command or word, But a sea of heads in uproar Gave a wild enraged discord.

VI.

Learn to see in the Serving Spirit A comrade, an equal, a friend; The callous hand press, and not in it Only a coin to expend.

Elevate, help him, befriend him,
A greeting gladly extend him,
As brother clasp hand, and him own,
Learn to know the Serving Brother,
But mind, what you do, do it soon.

As we go to press, welcome tidings arrive from Lynn, Mass. The Lasters Union of that city, Union 32, the strongest in every sense, of all the shoemakers organizations attached to Messrs. Tobin, Sieverman and Eaton's A. F. of L. Boot & Shoeworkers' Union. withdrew from that pure and simple concern. On the 26th instant it took a vote and surrendered its charter.

This is the outcome of Alliance education that has for some time been going on in the Union. Well done lasters; contact with the Dan Harrises and Sam Gomperses can bring on only leprous contamination.

The English translation of Karl Marx's "Eighteenth Brumaire," that recently ran through THE PEOPLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 78 pages, with Marx' picture as frontispiece. This work is of great value. No Socialist, even though he be no student, and no student even though he be no Socialist, can afford to be without it. Apply Labor News Co., 64 E. 4th street, N. Y. City. Price, 25 cents

THE PEOPLE and Socialist literature can always be had at Comrade C.
O. Bruckner's store, 84 West Canton



UNCLE SAM & BROTHER JONATHAN.

Brother Jonathan-I had an idea that the free traders and tariff reformer generally claimed for their plan that it would smash all trusts.

Uncle - Sam-Oh, yes; they have claimed that, and I should not wonder if some of them even claimed that ires trade would abolish the whooping cough.

B. J.-But already they seem to have forgotten all about that.

U. S .- Have they?

B. J.—Yes, here is one of them who says that "the Pottery Trust will doubtlessly lower the wages of its employees so as to down a competing concern, and doubtlessly when the Trust has ruined its insubordinate rival and put up prices again, the 'deadly' Wilson bill will prevent wages from going up, too. this the biggest piece of shamelessness

U. S .- But why?

B. J.—Don't you see he admits that the Pottery Trust will live on un-smashed after the Wilson bill has been enacted into law.

U. S .- I do. B. J.—And don't you see that this is in contradiction with their promise to smash the Trust through tariff reform?

U. S.—I do. B. J.—And don't you call that shame-

lessness? U. S .- What? Their saying that the Trust will live on unsmashed, or their not saying still that they are going to smash it?

B. J.-Either or both; I don't care

which.
U. S.—No, I can't agree with you.
B. J.—Well, that takes the cake!

U. S.—The Trust, good boy, and you might as well keep cool about it and know the fact, can not be smashed. In its early stages it melts away and reforms, always growing stronger until it has reached the point when it breaks down no more. A good many, if not most of our Trusts, have reached that

point to-day.

B. J.—Why, that is incredible!

U. S.—And yet 'tis true; and 'tis natural it should be so. The small capital a man could start a factory with 30 years ago would not begin to do the job new. The Trust is concentrated capital that has risen on the ruins of a whole lot of

smaller concerns. What is there is B. J.- Free trade, I thought.
U. S.-Let us see, What business
drives another concern out of the

B. J.-A competitor who can offer the

public greater advantages.

U. S.—One who sells cheaper?

B. J.—Well, yes!

U. S.—If a concern can not afford to sell as cheap as another, which of the

wo would go down?

B. J.—The one that can't sell as chesp.
U. S.—Stick a pin there. Now, another question: Which of two concerns can sell cheaper, one with large or one with small capital?

B. J.—Of course the one with large

capital.

U. S .- Now we are ready to return to the main question. To smash a conce Trust or otherwise, do you need som

other concern to sell cheaper? B. J.—Of course.
U. S.—In other words, you would ned a concern with larger capital than he

one to be smashed.

B. J.—Exactly.
U. S.—If, then, one Trust is to be smashed, it must be done by another Trust, only a bigger one.
B. J.—Why, that's so!
U. S.—All "Trust Smashing"

U. S.—All "Trust Smashing" thes amounts to this: The smashing of a smaller by a bigger Trust—i. e., the solidifying of the Trust. Can you escape this reasoning?

B. J.—No, I don't see how.

U. S.—Wherein then lies the shamelessness of the free traders in admitting that the Trust is bound to flourish unmasshed?

smashed?

B. J.—I see your point; but I now amend my charge. It is not shameless to admit such a fact; but is it as shameless to have deceived us with the false hope that they would knock all Trusts into a cocked hat?

U. S.—I shall not deny the soundness of that charge, but you place yourself is a bad light when you admit he cheated you. Who but boobles are taken in by what any capitalist party promises?

B. J.—I was a booby. An open con-

B. J.—I was a booby. A fession is good for the soul. An open co

The numerous calls that have come in for the New Bedford speech "Wi Means This Strike?" published in the columns a few- weeks ago, has det mined the National Executive Com tee to reprint it in pamphlet form. can be had at the Labor News Company, 64 E. 4th street, this city. Single copies, 5 cents; 10 copies, 30 cents; 10 copies, \$2.50.

Buffalo, N. Y.

Comrade Peter Steenmans, Jr., Guilford street, has been elected as for THE PEOPLE.

All subscribers in arrears are reque ed to kindly remit when called upon

Comrade Max Keller, 1016 Hope six has been duly appointed agent for T PEOPLE.

Philadelphia, Pa.

All subscribers are urgently requesto settle for their subscription by if in arrears. Give him a hand agitating and gathering new subscription.

TWO TYPES.

The Class-Uncenscious and the Class Conscious Workingmen.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 20-It does not frequently happen that the contrast is as well established, as it recently was in the "Iron Melders' Journal," between the intelligent, and, therefore, honest workingman, and the unintelligent, and. therefore, fakir labor leader. But, the "Journal" does not reach but the trade; many, almost all the other, workingmen remain in ignorance about its contents; for that reason I think the contrast should be given a broader circulation through the extensively read columns of THE PEOPLE. Furthermore, being once about it, the contrast might as well be given in full: it was considerably mutilated in the "Journal".

We have in this town two men in our Iron Molders' Union that typify their respective types. One is W. D. O'Connor, a labor fakir, who, of course, profits by his fakirism, and is a docile tooting tube for all the capitalist pot intended to keep the workers in dumb ig-norance; the other is J. E. Alexander, a Socialist and member of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, an alert and clear-headed, class-conscious working-man, who preaches but the social, economic and political interests of his class, and who, as anxious as O'Connor is to spread ignorance, is anxious to spread enlightenment among his fellow

wage slaves.

The present war gave these two types occasion to clash; the result was a letter by O'Connor to the "Iron Molders' Journal", and, immediately after that, Alexander's answer. This answer was a scorcher. Although the "Journal" printed most of it, it left out a good deal, printed most of it, it left out a good deal, especially the parts that photograph O'Connor. Below are the two letters: O'Connor. Below are the two letters: O'Connor. and Alexander's, as it appeared in our "Journal", and Alexander's, as it appeared in the original, before the tender hand of our editor toned it down, and tempered it to the fakir's thin skin, as Providence is said to "temper the wind to the shorn lamb."

O'CONNOR'S LETTER. ALBANY, May 25, 1898.

Editor "Journal": On the opening of hostilities, there appeared on the front page of a prominent illustrated weekly, a picture representing the Seventh Regiment of New York, on parade, in all the splendor of a gorgeous uniform and perfect align-ment. In the center of the picture was an officer with his chest puffed out like an officer with his chest puffed out like a pouter pigeon—the whole presenting a view of a grant military spectacle. They were at that time "Our Pride," the "Famous Seventh," etc., to-day they are the "Famous" Seventh yet, but the term is used in bitter irony. "What a fall was there my countrymen." When the call for, volunteers came from the President, and the desire was expressed that the trained troops of the National that the trained troops of the National Guard should be the first to offer their services, when other National Guard commands enthusiastically volunteered, this "famous," "silk-stockinged" regi-ment, refused to enter the service of the National Government. The excuse the National Government. The excuse advanced was worse than none at all. The reply was made by a bjuff state official, "The other regiments volunteered, why not you? The distinction you make is foo d—fine." The wageworking element view with grim satisfaction the speciacle of the command faction the spectacle of the command disgraced. Memories of other days come to mind, of this regiment "jumping" to arms, when there was a body of striking arms, when there was a body of striking workingmen to be overawed; then the call to arms was obeyed with alacrity, for, forsooth, there was no danger then for the "dear boys." In striking contrast to the conduct of this "yellow-streaked" regiment, is that of another National Guard command, and the only one composed wholly of the wage worker class—the gallant Sixty-ninth. This body of hard-fisted toilers, with ranks recruited to overflowing, unconditionally and at once, placed itself at ditionally and at once, placed itself at its country's service. The whole matter is now a part of history, and shows how, when the nation called, two organizations, one distinctly representing the classes, and the other as distinctly representing the resenting the masses, responded to the call. But it is but simple justice to state that the "classes" have repudiated the disgraced "Seventh," and on the departure of the "Sixty-ninth" for the front, aristocratic Fifth Avenue show-

But while the wage-working element of the country has, as it ever did, shown its patriotism, there is an element of this class which has exposed itself as being inimical to the interests of the nation. I refer to the members of what is called the Socialist Labor party. This element boldly announces it will not support the government, alleging that "workingmen should not fight for the rich," that "tollers should not shoot down other tollers," and much more of the same sort of rot. Great God! was there ever a holler war than the present one, a war being waged to put a stop forever to the awful butchery and starvation that has slain hundreds of thousands of men, women and children right at our doors. Is this a war being waged for the benefit of the rich? Should American working. uld American workingmen stand le, while Cuban workingmen are beaside, while Cuban working the the ing slaughtered in cold blood, by the ing slaughtered in cold blood, by the stocratic Spanish butchers? 'Tis ugh to make the blood boil in one's enough to make the blood boil in one's veins, to listen to this element condemning the patriotic wage worker for loving his country, and taking up arms at its request to save the gallant Cubans from extermination, and to avenge the murder of its sailors who were wage workers also. And this is the attitude, in the present war, of an element which professes as its cardinal principle the brotherhood of man, an attitude which excluse in the particule American workexcites in the patriotic American work-ingman feelings of indignation and con-The allied printing trades of the State

ered all honors on the humble working

have succeeded in having enacted into a statute, an amendment to the Mcmough law, which provides that the inting to be done by convicts of the atie shall be restricted to the printing the reports of the Superintendent of of the reports of the Superintendent of State Prisons, the reports of the State Prisons Commission, and the necessary printing required for the use of the sev-eral State Prisons, and the charitable institutions of the State. The original bill had for its object the prohibition entirely of printing in the prisons, but was modified as finally passed and signed. The number of convicts that will be necessary to do the work allowed will probably not exceed twenty-five.

D. W. O'CONNOR.

ALEXANDER'S ANSWER. ALBANY, June 20, 1898.

Editor "fron Molders' Journal": In the last issue of the "Journal" there appeared an article from the pen of D. W. O'Connor, of this city, containing an unwarrantable attack upon the only political party in this country, composed of, and conducted by, workingmen, viz., the Socialist Labor party.

With a great flourish of patriotism (?) the brother proceeds to chastise all those who disagree with him; but let us consider the matter from a Socialistic standpoint. "D. W. O'C." speaks of the Fifth avenue crowd showering honors upon the Sixty-ninth Regiment and repudiating the Seventh. Certainly, Fifth avenue is the safest possible place for these purse-prond aristocrats to applaud and display their patriotism (?), but With a great flourish of patriotism (?) these purse-proud aristocrats to applical and display their patriotism (?), but how many of that class are at the front facing shot and shell? Very few, indeed! And those with undeserved, because unearned, shoulder straps which insure them a safe position away from the fight, while the privates, i. e., the workingmen, meet the danger at the front and bear the brunt of battle. The brother asks, is this a war waged for the rich? I reply emphatically, YES!

For three years the Cuban insurgents have been battling against Spain. During that period, what was the attitude of our government? It sedulously sought to prevent all aid reaching Cuba, sought to prevent all aid reaching Cuba, and imprisoned all persons found carrying such aid. It used all means at its command to give Spain every possible chance to suppress the "rebellion," because forsooth the American capitalists were losing money by the continued warfare carried on by the Cubans. At last, however, it was realized that the government of Spain could not subdue the rebels, and to let the war drag on the rebels, and to let the war drag on would be too great a strain on the pock-ets of American investors. That would never do. The war must end. If the Spanish government was unable to end it, then must the United States do it, then the control of the control even though it became necessary to war with Spain herself. Better a profitable war than an unprofitable one, reasoned our patriotic (?) capitalists. Besides a war with Spain would give our millionaires an excellent opportunity to show their patriotism (?) by buying bonds and taxing the people to pay the interest

on the same.

Again, the "good times" promised by "Prosperity Bill" failed to materialize; the masses were growing restless; a Congressional election was approach-ing. What better opportunity could be had to divert the minds of the tollers from their growing discontent? None. So war was declared by our ruling class. It was self-interest that caused the government of this country to assist Spain in the first place, and self-interest that prompts the war now.

That Spain deserves a thrashing, no That Spain deserves a thrashing, no one will deny. But with the so-called freedom of Cuba established, in what better position will the Cuban working classes be? Instead of being taxed to death by Spanish grandees, they will be exploited by Cuban or American capitalist. What if the difference of being macheted by a Weyler or a Blanco and being despatched by the slower if more American capitalist process of starvation? That our proud America is not tion? That our proud America is not without her reconcentrades, is shown by our daily chronicle of starvation, crime, suicides and prostitution, even though we are governed by the immaculate (?) Republican administration, with Mark Hanna's man Friday as its figure head.

Should American workingmen stand Should American workingmen stand aside while Cuban workingmen are slaughtered by butchers? D. W. O'C. asks, and I reply, No! that wrong should be righted and murder avenged. But first let us right the wrongs and avenge the murders of our own martyrs of Hazleton and elsewhere by American butchers.

Again, let us see who these models of purity and patriotism are who criticize Socialists for having opinions, and, furthermore, daring to express them. Why who else but the plutocratic Republicans and their paid heelers, a party whom the Socialists truly charge with being the bitter foe of organized labor, the party who has never failed to respond to the call of the capitalists, when force was needed to subdue the memof labor organizations who dared to strike for a living wage, as a thousand historical instances testify; the latest and blackest of which was the cold-blooded and cowardly murder of our brothers at Hazelton; a party who our protest at risks so loves the unions, that the uniforms worn by our soldiers are made by scabs. If this government wants Socialists to enter its service it will have to provide us with other than

scab-made clothes. scab-made clothes.

• • • Feelings of indignation and contempt, indeed • • • • • from a professed union man who can so far forget his obligation as to call men traitors, as did Brother O'Connor, men traitors, as the problem to Collindon, because we refuse to don scab-made clothes. By the way, I have not seen his name yet in the list of recruits, and confidentially I ℓ^* not expect to. He is to busy performing the duties of his political job which he got as a reward for services in the labor-grinding pluto-

cratic party.

There are a few persons, be it known, who cannot be deluded by the beating of tom-toms into destroying their class interests; who show their Americanism on Election Day as well as other days, and who cannot be bribed by political jobbers when it comes to casting the

ballots.
J. E. ALEXANDER, I. M. U. No. 8. I think the picture is complete; pity only it is too large "to cut out and paste in our hats."

S. L. P. Supplies.

IRON MOLDER.

Constitutions in English, German and Polish (with platform)... 50c. per 100 Constitution in Jewish (without platform) 40c. per 100 Due Cards 40c. per 100 Application Cards 40c. per 100 Emblem Buttons (atud or pin) per 40cen 100 Emblem Butto

PAUPERISM.

The Status of the Bependents at Various Stages of Civilization.

The recruiting ground for Socialism is the class of the propertiless; but not all the ranks of this class are equally fayor-

The student of history knows that The student of history knows that, although the sweeping phrase of the philistines is faise, to the effect that there have always been poor people, it is nevertheless true that panperism is as old as the system of production for sale. At first it appeared only as an exceptional phenomenon. In the days of our releases, life and exceptional phenomenon, and the start the colonial life, and even shortly after the commencement of our national exist-ence, the number of those was but slight who did not own the implements of prowho did not own the implements of pro-duction necessary to satisfy their own wants. It was then an easy matter for that small number of propertiess people to find situations with some property-holding family in the capacity of assistants, servents, journeymen, maids, etc. These were generally young people, who still entertained the prospect of establishing their own workshop or starting their own farm. In all cases they worked jointly with the head of the family or his wife, and enjoyed in com-mon with them the fruits of their labor. As members of a property-holding family, they were not proletarians; they felt an interest in the family's property, whose prosperity and adversity alike they shared. Where servants are part of the family of the property-holder, they will be found ready to defend property, although they be propertiless themselves. In such a place Socialism cannot cast roots.

The status of the servant changed by degrees; it changed in the same measure as the capitalist system of exploitation unfolded, and as the capitalist exploita-took shape. In even step and tread with this evolution, and presently at a more rapid pace, the class of the propertiless became more numerous, and in in-creased numbers did its members look for service in the families of the capitalist exploiters. But the functions they were now to fill, and for which they applied, were not the same as of yore. They were not now expected to help the property-holder to work. Work ceased by degrees to be performed "at home." by degrees to be performed "at home."
Those who applied for work went to the shops, the yards, the factories, and the mills. This differentiation of labor transformed the character of the serving class. It became a class that pering class. It became a class that yet formed personal services; the servant of former days disappeared, and the lackey, the menial of to-day, sprang up, anxious to escape want, and greedy to partake of the crumbs that fell from Dives' table. The community of labor and of enjoyment, the patriarchal relations between master and servant of our tions between master and servant of our colonial days, and of the first few decades of our independent national existence, dropped with the development of the capitalist system among us, and with it also went by the board the propertiless and the property-holders. In lieu of the old, however, a new sort

In lieu of the old, nowever, a new sort of solidarity sprang up between the master and his menial. Where a large number of these are retained, there are also many degrees among them. Each individual strives to rise, to increase his hire, and thereby his own importance over his fellows. Success in this direction depends upon the whim of the master. The more skilfully the menial accommodates and adapts himself to his more completely he master, i. e., the more completely he succeeds in wiping out his own individ-uality, and the greater his success in outstripping his fellows in this ignoble race, all the better are his prospects. Again, the larger the income of the master, and the greater his power and distinction, all the more plentiful are the pickings for his menials; this holds the pickings for his menials; this holds good especially with regard to those menials who are held for show, whose only task is to make a parade of the superfluities which their master enjoys, to assist him in squandering his wealth, and to stand "true" and "loyal" by him throughout his career of folly and of crime. Accordingly, the modern servant, the breed of menials we now meetwherever large capitalists settle down, is drawn into peculiar relations of intimacy with his master, and he has, as a matter of course, developed into a secret foe of the exploited and oppressed working people; not infrequently he excels even his master in the reckless treatment of these. The master, if he has any sense at all, will not kill the hen that lays him the golden eggs; he would that lays him the golden eggs; he would preserve her, not for himself alone, but also for his successors. The menial is not held back by any such considera-tions; like the eunuchs, he has no pos-

The characteristics of the menial are The characteristics of the menial are, however, detected not alone among the propertiless people from the lower, but also among those of the upper, classes. The aristocratic and the plebeian lackey go hand in hand. No wonder there is nothing the people hate more heartily than the flunkeys, the lackeys, the menial class, whatever their extraction, whose servility towards the upper and brutality to the lower ranks of society brutality to the lower ranks of society prutality to the lower ranks of society are fast becoming as proverbial among us as they are in older countries. The words "lackey" and "menial" already convey the meaning of the very essence

The growing intensity of exploitation the yearly swelling quantity of capital-ists surplus, together with the resulting extravagances of luxury, all favor a steady increase of the menial class—the class least favorable to the progress of Socialism.

But despite the power of these causes other tendencies are fortunately work-ing in an opposite direction: the steady going revolution in industry with its going revolution in industry with its encroachments upon the family, its withdrawing from the sphere of household duties one occupation after another and turning them into special industries, and, above all, the infinite division and subdivision of labor, are building up the various trades of barbers, waiters, cabmen, etc. Long after these trades branched off from their original trunk of the menial class and became independent pursuits, they preserved Emblem Buttons (atud or pin) per docen.

Metal emblem pins (gilt) per dox. 20c.

Metal emblem pins (gilt) per dox. 20c.

When ordering supplies, enclose the cash it takes time to keep credit accounts, send out bills (perhaps a number of times before collection is made), and all this time, postage and effort may be employed to a better purpose. The emblem buttons and the pins are not sent out on credit under any circumstances. They are sold by the N. T. State Committee, which committee keeps no credit accounts of any kind.

Address all orders to: HENRY KUHN, Address all orders to: HENRY KUHN, IM William street, New York, M. X.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

A Correction

A Correction.

A Correction.

A Correction.

A Correction.

A Correction.

A Correction of the State of the State of the State of the proceedings of the State Convention held in Lynn May 25th. 25th and 5th, which said that Carey, Thomkon and 5th, which said that Carey, Thomkon and Friedland wave expelled, as erromeous. The correct statement is that they were branded as traitors, not expelled.

JOHN A. HENLEY, Organizer.

Lynn, Mass., July 24.

The Seidenberg Spectre Stalks Along,
To THE PEOPLE.—My organization, Cigarnackers' union 251 of the Cigarmakers' International Union, received in due time the foilowing letter from its sister union, Union
No. 161:

lowing letter from its sister union, Union No. 141:

"New York, June 20.

"To the Officers and Members of C. M. I. U. No. 251.

"We hereby request you to withdraw from all committees on which he may serve at the present time, one of your members, namely, David S. Heimerdinger, as his services are more detrimental than beneficial to the international organization, whereever he comes in contact with the Bohemian digarmakers, on account of being not only a seab himself, but also a solicitor of scabs, for the firm of Simon Brus., on the Bowery during the years of 1886—181. And we also ask you not to elect him to any such committee in future. Should you desire any proof of this fact, we are ready to submit it at any time you may ask.

"Fraternally yours."

"ANTHONY GELLRICH."

"Secretary 141."

I need supplement this letter only with the reminder that this David Helmerdinger was one of the most active committee and picket-duty men, together with Isaac Bennett, in the late and latent Seldenberg strike, where the Alliance cigarmakers were by both of them lyingly called scabs,

A Member in Good Standing (and don't you forget 'it) of C. M. I. U. No. 251. New York, July 23.

New York, July 23.

As Everton, Mo., Looks at it.

To THE PEOPLE:—I learn from Comrade Fry that Comrade Hickey expects to be in Missouri this month. Hope he will, and I hope that from now on the political organization of the States may go on to the end that it will back up the economic demands of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliances.

I think the tactics of the party are correct, especially in relation to the labor fakir. Keep on this line and the workingmen will surely place confidence in the Socialists.

And now I think I see another sort of fakir isoming up in the distance: the editors of the "reform papers." who preach "rank Socialism," as "Appeal to Reason." Such as he who would lead workingmen to dabble away all their time in one fad after another. This week's "Appeal" is a dead give away, and shows how untrue his heert was. Away with them all: let not the workers warm to lies mother batch of vipers to sting them to death. We look to the party organ to warm us of these devils. Long live THE PEOPLE.

Everton, Mo., July 24.

Everton, Mo., July 24.

Everton, Mo., July 24.

Capital's and Socialism's Development in Lawrence, Mass.

To THE PEOPLE.—The Socialists of Lawrence, Mass., extend greeting to all comrades, sad announce their determination of making overy effort to do their part in the work of rolling up the 100,000 class-conscious votes which the party has set as its minimum expectation for '98.

Believing that in 'Unity there is atrength,' sad that the combining of the three existing sections (German, American and Jewish) would rosult in a better and firmer organization and none effective propaganda, the Sections amaignment of unity of the sections of the consisting of three branches.

The executive function is vested in a central committee of fifteen members enjoying administrative powers.

The prevailing industrial conditions are such that judicious agitation along educational lines should not fail of good results. Some of the mills are closed; others are expected to do., In the Pacific Mills here, previous to their cosing three weeks ago, some of the weavers be running twenty looms, and others runder as learns were explicit carbon and section of the section of the mills and characteristic the section of the s

Still another instance of the all conquering march of the machine and its evil consequences under private ownership: A painting march of the machine and its evil consequences under private ownership: A painting machine was introduced into the car shop of the Boston & Maine R. R. a few months ago, which, with one operator, does the work of three painters using brushes and does it betten. In its operation compressed air is used, this carries the paint in a spray upon the surface to be painted, penetrating crevices in the wood impossible to reach with a brush. In cases where a light paint is used, as on freight cars, the work of this machine is entirely satisfactory; while, where a heavy or varnish paint is used, as on passenger and baggage cars, a light use of a brush only is required to obtain a good finish. Owing to the vapor which fills the air and finds its way into the operator's lungs, its deadly effects upon him are speedy and certain. But then, he is free (1) you know, to leave the job if it does not suit him!

Bection Lawrence will hold a plonic on Suntain the state is a part of the work.

suit him!
Section Lawrence will hold a picule on Sunday, July Zist, at Laurel Grove. Boat leaves every two hours after 8 o'clock.
JOHN DUFFY.
Lawrence, Mass., July 20.

The Campaign in the 9th Congressional.

To THE PEOPLE.—There is going to be a hot time in the Ninth Congressional District this campaign, but to have it hot enough to make the politicians think that they are in another place than heaven, we must have money, and it is to get that money that we have arranged a picnic to be held at Fort Wendel Park, on Saturday afternoon and evening, July 30th.

Assuring all who come an enjoyable time, we are

THE N. Y. S. L. S.

New York, July 25.

New York, July 26.

Fiction of the Miners' Financial Report.

Fiction of the Miners' Financial Report.

To THE PEOPLE.—Here we have a pretty pictures. Under the headlines: "Miners' Great Gains."

"Gratifying Financial Statement by Secretary Pearce."
the following article is published in the local Pittsburgh capitalist press:

"The remarkable gains made by the United Mine Workers since the last joint convention of miners and operators in Chicago last winter, gains which are without a parallel in the labor movement, are easily measured by the financial statement just issuer by National Secretary Charles Pearce, and which, after having been approved by the national auditors, has been forwarded to the various local unions throughout the country. Beginning the year under a condition of heavy debt, with officers' salaries unpaid and even the office rent in arrears, the miners' organization has settled all tit obingations both to its own officers and to outsiders, and after meeting many heavy and unusual expenses, has placed a fat balance of over 118,000 in the bank. The auditor's report, which will be mailed to the Pittsburgh unions to-day, is as follows:

"We, your auditors, have carefully examined the books of Secretary-Treasurer Pearce and find them correct, as follows:

"Receipts—"Balance in treasury January 1, 1888...\$10.812.18

"Receipts—"Balance in treasury January 1, 1888. \$10,812.18
"Receipts taxes since January 1, 1898. \$10,812.18
"Receipts for supplies since January 18,788.16 | 1898 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16 | 18,788.16

"Total.... "Exper Expenditures— \$9.694.44
Officers malaries and expenses 3,467.35
Supplies 341.55
Office expenses 341.65
Telegraph, post and express 851.22
'Miscellaneous 1,061.85

Committee.
"Emmanuel Dixon,
"Fred Powell,
"Committee." Now to facts: This report verifies the state-ments that recently appeared in THE PROPLE on the situation of the union.

The financial feature of this report is made to appear as the result of natural growth. The truth is that it is the result of a whole year of extraordinary active fakirdom, during The truth is that it is the result of a whole year of extraordinary active fakirdom, during which money has been gotten from the PUB-LIC under every possible pretext. During the strike last summer, at a conference meeting held here under the auspices of the Labor Learue, Ratchford said that out of 356,000 miners in the bituminous coal States-Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana and Illimois-but 25,000 had ever been in the U. M. W. We know very well that after a year of strikes and constant uproor that they are hardly stronger now than ever before. This is the most populous and concentrated district of them all, yet Dolan admits that only about 1,750 usen are paying dues in this district. I presume that this report covers the first six months of this year. Take receipts for taxes—115,788,16 and it only accounts for about 12,500 men in five States.—"Cains which are without a parallel in the labor movement." Where this money came from I do not know, but I do not believe that one-tenth of it ever came in dues from men who do not have an average income of \$300,00 per year.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 21.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 21.

Chicago Tid-Bits.
To THE PEOPLE.—I think these two points will lock well in THE PEOPLE.

To THE PEOPLE.—I think these two points will look well in THE PEOPLE.

No. 1.

The stereotypers on all the Chicago daily papers struck for higher wages and shorter hours. The principal papers are these:
"Chicago Tribune" (Free Trade Republican), "Ilmes-lierald" (high Protection), "Inter-Ocean" (owned by Chas. T. Yerkes), "Record and Daily News" (not much of any-lings, "Journal... (Anarchistic-Radical-Republican), "Chronicle" (Gold Democrat at election time, anything at other times), "Despatch" (Silven Democrat), These papers all love the workingues is "helf own peculier wag and here was their chance to show it, and they old it this way:
They all shut up shop for about five days: sent for Prescott, President of the Typographical union; had the typog wote to work with scabs, and then gradually started printing again with what help they could get. For a few days each paper had only four pages, then eight, and soo until a full complement of steros had been obtained. This was all done by a cast iron agreement signed by every English daily paper in Chicago.

Here we have the bosses and the labor fakirjoining hands. Query is not Prescott a scab's No. 2.

John H. Hill, Jr. it Secretary of the Civic

No. 2.

John H. Hill, Jr., is Secretary of the Civic Federation; he is also Secretary of the bucketshop committee of the Board of Trade. The Civic Federation was formed by the "best" citizens of Chicago for the purpose of enforcing the laws, particularly against gambling. Washington Park Club is an organization of the "best" citizens of Chicago for the purpose of giving horse races for about four weeks every year.

giving norse races every year.

The Board of Trade is also composed of the "best" cits.

J. H. Hill, as Secretary of the Civic Federation, tried to stop gambling at the Washing-

tion, tried to stop gambling at the con Park Club.

J. H. H. did not stop the gambling.

J. H. H. lost his job as Secretary of the bucket-shop committee of the Board of Trade.

Is not this little story also complete?

K. K.

'Chicago, Ill., July 25.

Chicago, Ill., July 25.

The Brooklyn Socialist Educational Society's Offer.

To THE PEOPLE.—A Socialist Educational society has recently disbanded owing to members having moved too 'ar away to attend meetings. A collection of 12-24 a hundred books remains which we would like to dispose of and turn the money over to the Daily People Fund. The books are moutly Socialist books, except a few standard novels, and are all bound in boards or cloth. Any sections of the party or single members who wish to buy all or part of these books, will please communicate with the writer. This is a good chance to help swell the Daily People Fund.

F. L. COMSTOCK.

N. 284 Humboldt street.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 26.

Section Yonkers at Work

Section Yonkers at Work.

To THE PEOPLE.—Section Yonkers has been doing some good practical work in assisting some of our comrades and sympathizers to obtain their citizenship papers. Our doctalist Singing Society paid Section Pleasantville a visit on July 4th; this is the youngest Section in Westchester County and is progressing so far very good.

A call has been sent out by Section Yonkers to the other sections in Westchester County assists of the other sections in Westchester County assists in the Section Yonkers will hold its annual "Festival in the Woods" for the benefit of the campaign fund on Sunday, August 18th. Special efforts are being made to introduce new features at this year's festival and all comrades should keep that date open for Section Yonkers and attend especially the Bicycle Club and Speakers. Club. FRED. BENNETTS.

Yonkers, N. Y., July 24.

LETTER BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents. [No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

D. D. L., BOSTON, MASS.—That system of reading is not good. Promiscuous reading, reading upon a great variety of topics, in fact, upon all topics imaginable, is all right enough, and even good, provided it do not constitute the basis of a man's reading or education. The basis of a man's reading should be a systematic course. That once done, then promiscuous reading will do no harm; the various topics read on will, so to speak, assort themselves on the tiers of shelves raised in orderly manner in the mind by the systematic reading that preceded, and thus supplement and improve by enrichening the contents of the shelves. Otherwise, promiscuous reading will turn the head into a disorderly junk-shop. First read systematically upon economics, and the elements of Socialist science. After that read anything and everything you come acrossfrom Artemus Ward down to Plato, from geology down to theology, from history down to fiction—it all will THEN be "grist to the mill."

C. Y. E., GREENSBURG, IND.—1. The pro-D. D. L., BOSTON, MASS .- That system of

mill."

C. Y. E., GREENSBURG, IND.—1. The prophecies grounded on Socialist science are unering. The instances that would seem to prove the contrary do not; they no more prove the contrary than Columbus not landing upon the eastern coast of Asia, and his way being blocked by America, disproved his astronomy and physical geography. He reasoned that, the earth being round, if he traveled westward from Europe he must come upon Asia. He did not. Our continent lay stretched out across his path. Its existence was a fact he did not knew, and that no degree of scientific knowledge could impart. And yet his premises were correct and his final conclusions were verified. So with Socialism. From the premises that improved tools of production compel co-operation and that their private ownership destroys competition and divides were correct and his final conglusions were verified. So with Socialism. From the premises that improved tools of production compel co-operation and that their private ownership destroys competition and divides society into a small idle class and a large toiling class, the scientific conclusion is inevitable that the point must be reached, "eventually if not sooner," when, either the masses, left in ignorance of the law of social development, mut rise and will smash up our civilization; or that, instructed upon that law, they will rise intelligently at the ballot box and vote the Socialist Co-operative Commonwealth into existence, where, the tools of production being owned as collectively as they are operated, they shall bestow wealth and well being upon all. Whatever America, so to say, may lie stretched across our path in the ocean of Time no one can tell, nor does it matter.

2. Let us have your essay on the war, whether in manuscript or otherwise. If it is printed, send the clipping in an envelope.

2. The premises from which the coming crisis is forecast are: Concentration of capital was pinching the people more and more; the cause of this pinching is not understood by our quack doctors in politics; they imagined the silver scare did it: that went by and the pinching continued; then they thought the tariff was the cause; a low tariff was tried and a high tariff was tried: the pinching still continued. Cleveland was executed. Bryan was laughed at, and "Prosperity Bill's" pictures were being torn up by infuriate workingmen. In this dilemna a war was resorted to, it was just the filling up with whisky a more rapid collapse. The war was to set "money losses" by big appropriations and contracts; besides it was to drain the congessed market of the unemployed by amploying them in the army. When the war shall be over big chunks of these onlyted mon will be during because the process of concentration of capital, and pauperization of the masses is going on all along, all along.

4. Get THE PEOPLE of June 12, 1897.

MISS JEANE KEEP, NE WYORK -There

ALGERNON LEE, EDITOR "TOCSIN,"
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN,—Shall be glad to con
tribute to the "Tocsia."

"READER." NEW YORK.—To be frank with you, and hoping you will not take offence. You talk nonsense. The S. L. P. can no more disconnect itself from the trade union movement than you can disconnect yourself from your skin, or your skin from you. Need your eyes open, what do you see? Wherever there is a section of the party, there arise trade union questions, and often serious questions are injected into the Section. There questions are injected into the Section by its own members; and the thing is unavoidable, unless the party were to order all its members out of the economic organizations—a preposterous notion, that even you would not think of. Being thus, by the very nature of its class composition, and by the unwritten, the imperative, law of its existence, intimately connected with the trade union or economic mevement, being thus unable to escape it, there is but one of two alternatives: either the trade union movement must dominate the party, and then we would have the very troubles ment, being thus unable to escape it there is but one of two alternatives: there the trades union movement must dominate the party, and then we would have the very troubles you wish to escape, and we would have them upon us, in lateraffeed form, rending the movement to pieces; or the party must dominate the trade movement, and thus enforce order in the organized forces of the proletariat. The party has chosen the latter after a sad experience with the former aiternative. After a full debate, taking three days, the National Convention of the party decided that way two years ago by an overwheiming vote. And it years ago by an overwheiming vote. And it checked wisely. There may be occasional turmed and friction, but the chariot of the movement will move onward crunching to dust the elements of discord that have been a curse to elements of discord that have been a curse to the thickness of the control of the superior political organization. Think this over.

S. T. L. ROCHESTER, N. Y.—No. Sert All

play, being uncurbed by the superior political organization. Think this over.

S. T. J., ROCHESTER, M. Y.—No. Sir' All strikes are not manifestations of the class struggle, and therefore entitled to Socialist support. Strikes incited by labor fakirs for the purpose of collecting dues or by shyster lawyers for the purpose of a chance to draw up worthless "contract." paid for by the unhippy striking workingmen, or by capitalists to harm a competitor, etc., etc., are not manifestations of the class straggle, and, so far from deserving the support of Socialists, no intelligent Socialist, knowing the circumstances, would aid them. It makes so difference that workingmen are numerously involved. If the simple fact of "workingmen being numerously involved were a sufficient evidence of the class struggle, and a sufficient ground for Socialist support, then Socialists, of this city particularly, should move into Tammany Hall: the overwhelming majority of the adherents of Tammany are workingmen.

S. C. E. POMEROY, O.—If you have read

Tammany are workingmen.

S. C. E., POMHROY, O.—If you have read THE PEOPLE carefully, you must be quite able to tree any Single Taxer. The present condition of the small farmer, who deep te his ownership of "natural opportunities" can't compete with the large farmer, who owns large agricultural implements (capital) and can thereby undersell the small farmer, is enough to knock out the Single Taxer. Indeed, the Populist movement (small farmers' movement), as a whole, down even to its free colinage of silver manifestation, is a monumental denial of the Single Tax. By all means tackle the fellow.

S. T., TOPEKA, KANS.—Why? Quite plainly. Say it takes two millions to build and
equip a good battle-ship. Our Rep-Dem expitalists in office make an appropriation of three
millions; they steal one million, and there are
two millions still left to get up the battle-ship
in good shape. Spain, on the centrary, is much
poorer; she can't raise the two millions needed for the battleship; her capitalists or "property-holders" in office make an appropriation
of only \$500,000,—nowheres near enough for the
ship; and out of that appropriation they steal
\$200,000, leaving for the ship only \$300,000. That
explains the preposterous disparity between
our armaents and Spain's, despite the fact
that our politicians meal just as the Spanish
do,—and much more so.

JOE, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Give us a rest

JOE. In DIANAPOLIS, IND.—Give us a rest with this talk about "coming our way." We were told to lie low and not abuse populism (our arguments showing lits economic, social and tactical errors were then also called "abuse"), the populist party would "rippen, and adopt the whole S. L. P. platform," and mere of such matter, just as you now talk. What became of populism? It landed in the ash-barret of the Democratic party. No, thank you.

W. G. AKRON. O. — We, dan't hope for W. G., AKBON, O. - We don't know to anyone who took Mr. Van Ornum's work se-riously enough to vouchusfe it answer.

S. T. W., WORCESTER, MASS.—You will notice that never, not even by mistake, do the abor corruption ists whom we lash with facts.

Socialist Literature.

Price of the following Tracts and Party Platforms, \$1,50 per thousand. 1.—"What shall we do to be saved?". A Sermon to Workingmen, by Henry Kuhn.
2.—"Socialism," by William Watkins.
2.—"Why American Workingmen should be Socialists," by H. G. Wilshire.
4.—"Social Effects of Machinery," by Frank

W. Cotton.

5.—"Socialism." Extracts culled from Robert Blatchford's "Merric England."

6.—"A Plain Statement of Facts," by Hugo

-"A Plain Statement of the Yogt.
-"Middle Class Municipalization and the Municipal Programme of the Socialist Labor Party."
-"An Appeal of the Irish Socialist Republican Party to the Working Class Irish of America."

8.—"An Appeal of the Irish Socialist Republican Party to the Working Class Irish of America."
8.—"An Appeal to the Workers to Enroll Themselves in the Ranks of the Socialist Labor Party."
10.—"The Platform of the Socialist Labor Party."
11.—"The Platform of the Socialist Labor Party (with comments in the following languages, four pages, English, German, French, Italian, Slarish and Jewish.
11.—"Attitude of the Socialist Labor Party Towards Trade Unions."
"The Frebrand." & humorous comedy in eac act. (Adapted from the German.) Price. 1 cent per copy; 1,000 copies, \$5.00.
"Women in the Past, Present and Future," by August Bebel. 25c.
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etorm or Revolution," by Daniel De Leon. Refe

"Reform or Revolution," by Daniel De Leon.
5 cents.
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James Connolly, 5 cents.
Proceedings of the Ninth Annual Convention
of the S. L. P. 10 cents.
"Manifesto of the Communist Party," by Carl
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"History of the Paris Commune," by Liesagaray, \$2.00.
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THE PEOPLE, 184 William street, New York,
N. Y. 50 cents per year.

The New Charter, 25 Turk street, San Francisco, Cal. 50 cents per year.

The Rochester Socialist (Monthly). 25 cents

GERMAN. GERMAN.
Vorwärts, 184 William street, New York, N.
Y. 31.50 per year.
Cleveland Volksfreund, 237 Clair street, Cleveland, Ohio. 32 per year.
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Arbeideren, 6833 Marshfield avenue, Chicago, Ill. \$1.50 per year.

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J. 41 per year.
SWEDISH.

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17 per year, 50 cents a quarter.
ENGLISH AND GREEAN.
The Truth, 514 West Third street, Davenport, In.

ACED POOR.

[From London "Justice" by A. P. HAZEL.]

The report of the Committee on Old Age Pensions is a fitting menument to the selfishness and calleus indifference of the members of the ruling classes to the necessities of the aged poor. In July, 1896, the committee, with Lord Rothschild as chairman, was appointed to consider the various schemes of Old Age Pensions. Though the committee has been in existence two years, it has only had eleven sittings and examined fourteen witnesses. Apparently it left the work to be done by its secretary. But notwithstanding the small number of its sittings, and the paucity of its witnesses, it did not lack material, for it had the report of a previous commission, under Lord Aberdare, to assist it.

But it required neither assistance nor evidence. One has only to glance through the report to read between its lines that the committee had the set object of damning all proposals of State pensions and State aid of whatever character. All the usual old bogeys were trotted out. State aid would lead to fraud and abuse; the thrifty would become thriftless, because the incentive to save would be withdrawn; and, then, there was the dread of pauperizing the

The committee was so anxious to protect the worker. Crocodile tears were even shed at the possibility of the pen-sion enabling wicked employers gener-ally to reduce the wages of the worker, for would not the capitalist know that no provision would have to be made-out of their workmen's wages for old

The committee was appointed to rec-ommend any scheme it might think fit, and, if it felt so sure that the employer would rob the worker of his wages through the adoption of any pension scheme, it was their duty to suggest a tax on employers which would counteract any such action on their part.

The committee, however, was too much overwhelmed at the thought of the expense of old are pensions to think

much overwhelmed at the thought of the expense of old age pensions to think of combating the machinations of evil employers. Such a sum as 5s. per week frightened them, and so alarmed were they that they set themselves to con-sider every proposal which would force the recipient of a pension to pay 3s. and 4s. out of the 5s. per week granted. After they had considered these pro-posals they then bethought themselves that the British workingman would not

posais they then bethought themselves that the British workingman would not bother about saving 4s. to get 1s. added, o they gave the question up, and belook themselves to the idea that the workers were more than ever able to improve their wages; pensions, therefore, were not needed, especially as have was "a large and constantly increasing number of the industrial population of this country who, by prudence, self-reliance, and self-denial, do already their old age independent and respected. They, therefore, entertained a strong hope that the improvement which is censtantly taking place in the financial and moral condition of labor will do much to deprive the problem will do much to deprive the problem they have had to consider of the importance new attaching to it." By which plous expression of opinion is meant that the government should ignore the question for the present and let the future take care of itself.

What the government will do is hard to conjecture. They can hardly accept the non-possumus argument of the committee with Mr. Chamberlain as a memmittee with Mr. Chamberiain as a member of their cabinet cogliating ever a scheme of his ewn. The probability is the government will it it can ignore pension schemes and modify the existing Poer law in the direction of allowing greater freedom to the aged poor. and removing from them the stigma of

The present hour is an opportune one for Mr. Chamberlain. Just now his name is receiving honorable mention as the author of the Workmen's Compensation Act. If he is as astute as he is counted to be, he would seize the first opportunity and proclaim himself boldly in favor of a State pension scheme.

ly in favor of a State pension scheme.

The one favored by Mr. Charles Booth, which the committee discarded at once, without consideration, on account of its "enormous expense," would suit Mr. Chamberlain's purpose admirably. Its promoter would have in its favor the admission of the Rothschild Comm (section 59 of its report) that it dees "net even question that the State could bear the necessary additional burden if the welfare of the community demanded

Mr. Charles Booth's scheme is not so costly as it appears to be at first sight. Anyhow it is one which, if carried, would make the reputation of any politician. In the United Kingdom, at the end of the present month it is estimated that there will be two million present. that there will be two million persons passed the age of sixty-five, most of whom it can be assumed, will belong to the well-to-do. A niggardly pension of 5s. per week would thus amount to half a million sterling a week, or 26 millions a year. But it is doubtful if half of this money would be expended on the ne-cessitous poor. Supposing such to be the case 13 millions would return to the pockets of the well-to-do, and can, therefore, be deducted from the general

total.

If we take the national income at 15 hundred millions the 13 millions consumed by the needy would only amount to seven-eighths of 1 per cent. of the national income. In considering the total expense we eight to take into account the saving of the peor-rate, a sum probably amounting to a third of the 13 millions sterling, which would accrue from the establishment of State pensions, so that, after making all allowances, 10 millions sterling a year would more than really caver a pension of 5a, per week for these over 65, including cest of administration, and perhaps would also permit the pension being granted at the age of 60.

The workers need not fear about the expense. Leave such fears to the Rothschild Committee and its millionaires. According to our State statisticians, the wealth produced by the workers is 1,500 millions sterling; of which they receive less than 500 millions.

FREE MAINTENANCE FOR THE THE DAILY PEOPLE \$50,000 FUND.

Amount Pledged down to July 27th, 1898.

\$4,575.

Pledgers will pience keep in mind the dates on which their payments fall due, as pe printed list, and remit promptly. If any arror appears on the list, correct with equal prompt ness. THE DAILY PEOPLE COMMITTEE.

They are thus exploited of 1,000 millions a year. If they take 10 millions from the 1,000, they will then leave 990 millions upon which their exploiters can wax fat.

Now is the opportunity for the ambitious politician to make his fame by a bold pension scheme. Now also is the a sold pension scheme. Now also is the opportunity for the workers to put themselves in evidence and force the hand of the politician. Workingmen say they hate the workhouse, the capitalist's bestille. Well, let them agitate for State pensions of an adequate character.

acter.

The proposal of the Social Democratic Federation for "the establishment of adequate-pensions for the aged and infirm, and for every person attaining the age of fifty, work being optional at that age, has been scouted so long that we do not suppose for an instant that they will rally to the cry for such an adequate provision for their old age. It would take too big a lump out of the 1,000 millions of which they are yearly defrauded. The English workingman's motte is, "Let us proceed slowly; 'tis better to get a little bit at a time."

How little the Fnglish workingman mouse will be satisfied to accept as a nibble we cannet say; but let us hope for the best; and trust that the time is near when the workers will discover

near when the werkers will discover that it is better for them to secure provision for their old age by the collective power of the State than to trust to their power of the state than to trust to their own individual efforts, as they have done in the past; and in consequence have suffered poverty and pauperism.— London "Justice."

A. P. HAZELL.

OFFICIAL.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Secretary Hanry Kuhn, 144 William street, N. Y. NATIONAL BOARD OF APPRALE — Secretary Robert Bandlow, 198 Champiain St., Cleve

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA, NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Secretary. George Moore, 61 Ryde St., Montreal.

NOTICE.—For tachnical reasons, no party announcements carried in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee

National Executive Committee.

Session of July 18th, with Commade Murphy in the chair. All were present. The financial report ending for the week ending July 18th showed receipts to have been \$41.83, expenditures, \$90.70, deficit for the week, \$48.87. The treasurer submitted the semi-annual financial report which was ordered audited.

The two sections hitherto existing at Manchester, N. H., were reported as having been amalgamated, both to form two branches of one section; they asked for a new charter which was granted. Bridgeport, Conn., also asked for new charter. New sections were organised at Stoneboro, Pa., Millvale, Pa., and Topeka, Kansas. ganized at Stoneboro, Fa., Topeka, Kansas. L. A. MALKIEL, Rec. Se'y.

General Agitation Fund.

Total......\$591.58 HENRY KUHN, Sec'y.

New Jersey.

NEWARK COMRADES, ATTENTION!
Special meeting of Section Essex County at headquarters on Saturday, July 30th. All comrades are urgently requested to be present as business of importance is to be transacted. Meeting will commence promptly at 8 o clock.

New York.

Section Greater New York.—At the last ses-sion, Saturday 23d, the result of the recently ordered general vote was announced. For the suspension of Dollanki, 446 votes;

For the suspension of Dolinaki, 446 votes; against, 70.
For the suspension of the 24th Assembly District, 350; against, 155.
For the suspension of the 26th Assembly District, 372; against, 143.
Henry Kuhn, delegate of the Section to the Buffale Convention of the S. T. & L. A., handed in a written report. The report was accepted and the delegates of the Section to D. A. 1 (Central Labor Federation) were instructed to demand the resignation of Ernest Bohm from all offices.

(Central Labor Federation) were instructed to demand the resignation of Ernest Bohm from all offices.

To the Assembly Districts of Section New York, S. L. P.

Comrades:—A city convention will be held on Saturday, August 13th, S. P. M., at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, New York, for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention which takes place in Rechester, N. Y., on August 3th, It will therefore be necessary for the Arsembly Districts in the Boroughs of Manhattan, Broat, Brooklyn and Richmond to arrange primary meetings to elect delegates to the City Convention, such primary meetings to be held not later than August 6th. Assembly Districts containing more than one subdivision of Section New York, S. L. P., must meet together in one primary meeting. Each subdivision is entitled to the same number of delegates to the City Convention, as at present representing them in the General Committee. The City Convention having been called for the same evening that the General Committee meets, it would therefore be well, in order to facilitate matters for the subdivisions, to elect the same delegates to the convention that they now send to the General Committee, previding, of course, that they first citizens. This would then not interfere with the regular meeting of the General Committee, which could be held right after the adjournment of the convention. Felegates to the convention hay require the following rules to be carried in the Borough of Manhattan. The election laws nestices in the party press for the primaries in the Borough of Manhattan. The election laws require the following rules to be carried in conducting primary meetings. Such meeting to cope herween the hours of S.A. M. and 9 P. M. and those taking part in the same must be citizens and entitled te vots at the coming election.

For the City Executive Committee.

Syracuse Primary Notice.

Syracuse Primary Notice.

A psimary of the Socialist Labor party for the purpose of electing delegates and alternate delegates to the State Convention of the Scialist Labor party of the State of New York, to be held in Rochester August 28th, 1836, at 10 c'eleck A. M., is hereby called for August 18th, 1835, at 8 P. M. in Labor Hall, corner of East Washington and Market streets. None but party members who are votors may take part.

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

Syracuse, N. Y., July 28th, 1895.

PARLIAMENTS OF LABOR.

At the last session of the General Executive Board of the S. T. & L. A., the Secretary E. Bohm, Waldinger, Korn and Mienianhousen resigned. The following call for a joint meet-ing of the D. A. s of New York and Vicinity to fill vacancies has been issued:

to fill vacancies has been issued:

To the Locals of Alliances affiliated with D. A. 1 D. A. 2, D. A. 4 and D. A. 49 of the S. T. & L. A.; D. A. 4 and D. A. 49 of the S. T. & L. A.; D. A. 4 and D. A. 69 of the S. T. & L. A.; D. A. 4 been for the S. T. & L. A.; D. A. 4 been for the S. T. & L. A.; D. A. 4 been for the S. T. & L. A.; D. A. 4 been for the S. T. & L. A.; D. A. 6 been for the S. T. & L. A.; D. A. 6 been for the S. T. & L. A.; D. A. 6 been for the S. T. & L. A.; D. 6 been for the S. T. & L. A.; D. 6 been for the S. T. & L. A.; D. 6 been for the S. T. & L. A.; D. 6 been for the S. T. & L. A.; D. 6 been for the S. T. & S. joint meeting.

The Local Alliances are urgently requested to see to it that their full delegations are

resent.
Dated, New York, July 23, 1898.
HUGO VOGT.
FRANK W. WILSON,
S. HOFFMAN. At the last session of D. A. I (C. L. F.), the delegates of Section New York fulfilled their instructions to demand the resignation of Bohm. He resigned his office, his resignation was accepted, and his successor was elected.

Books that Ought to Be Read

The following books can be obtained by mailing price and one-tenth of price for postage, to the New York Labor News Co., 64 East Fourth street, New York City. Send for full catalogue.

economy from the most advanced and scientific standpoint.

Bound 2 00 'Co-operative Commonwealth."— An Exposition of Socialism, by
Laurence Gronlund
"Socialism vs. Tax Reform."—By
Laurence Gronlund
"Socialism."—By William School

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. 25

thodox Profits,-By Henry B.

Wilshire's leaflet, "Why American Workingmen Should Be Socialists," has been translated into Jewish, and can now be had at \$1.25 per 1,000 or \$1.50, if sent by mail or express. Address all LABOR NEWS CO.,

64 East 4th street, New York.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Comrade J. Rummel, 310 18th street, is authorized agent. All subscribers in arrears are requested to settle with him at once.

Syracuse, N. Y.

THE PEOPLE always for sale at M. Lemp's, 470 S. Salina street, Syracuse, N. Y.

Boston, Mass.

THE PROPER is for sale at the following Brigham's Restaurant, Washington St. Cohen's Book Stere, Washington St., on

Oresidell's Store, Harrison avenue, near Bennett St.

OUTING and GAMES 34th & 35th Ass. Dist., S. L. P. SUNDAY, July 31at at PRIME'S PICNIC GROUNDS

Jeroine avenue and Mosholu Parkway.

Prices for Women and Children. Dancing.

High Bridge Electric Care will transfer at
Hist St. and Jerome avenue to Jerome avenue
Cara to the Grounds.

348

Socialist Wheelmen!

Run to Bridgeport, Coun. Sunday, July 31at, 1898. Start from Landr Lyceux, 64 E. eth St. at 6 a. M., Club House, 208 E. 86th St. at 630 sharp. 100 Risces appeted. Reception by The Bridgeport Schlatist Cur. All Wheelmen and friends invited.

H. Henschel, Sec'y.

For the Labor Press. GRAND EXCURSION

arranged by the Volkszeitung Conferenz

SUNDAY, August 14th, 1898, to IDLEWILD GROVE, L. I.,

with the Steamer "BAY QUEEN" and the big Barges COLUMBIA CHARLES SPEAR, SUSQUEHANNA," WALTER SANDS.

Music by the CARL SAHM CLUB.

PICNIC AT THE GROVE.

Boats leave: South 5th Str., Brooklyn, 8.30 a. m.; East 5th Str., New York, 8.00; East 31st Str., 8 30; East 91st Str., 10 o'clock sharp.

TICKETS 25 Cents a person, at the docks 50 Cents.

Tickets are now for sale in the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th Str.; Clubhouse, 206 East 86th Str.; West Side Labor Lyceum, 342 East 42d Str., and in all headquarters of the Assembly Districts of the S. L. P.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PLATFORM.

The Socialist Labor Party of the United States, in Convention assembled, re-asserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of

With the founders of the American republic we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty and of happiness.

With the founders of this republic we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the

is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life. Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may

rule.

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated, that the people may be kept in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

The time is fast coming, however, when, in the natural course of social

The time is fast coming, however, when, in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own down-

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of

RESOLUTIONS.

With a view to immediate improvement in the condition of labor we present the following demands:

1. Reduction in the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of

production. The United States to obtain possession of the mines, railroads, canals

telegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and communication; the employes to operate the same co-operatively under control of the Federal government and to elect their own superior officers, but no employe shall be discharged for political reasons.

3. The municipalities to obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, water works, gas works, electric plants and all industries requiring municipal franchises; the employes to operate the same co-operatively under

control of the municipal administration and to elect their own superior officers, but no employe shall be discharged for political reasons.

4. The public lands to be declared inalienable, Revocation of all land grants to corporations or individuals, the conditions of which have not been compiled with.

The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money.

Congressional legislation providing for the scientific management of and waterways, and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources of the country. 7. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the

8. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes

9 School education of all children under feurteen years of age to be compulsory, gratuitous and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books, etc., where necessary.

10. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Unabridged right of combination.

11. Prohibition of the employment of children of school age and the employment of female labor in occupations detrimental to be the desired.

ployment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality.

Abolition of the convict labor contract system.

12. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities (county.

city, state and nation). All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equalization of woman's wages with those of men where equal service is performed.
 Laws for the protection of life and limb in all occupations, and an

14. Laws for the protection of life and limb in all occupations, and an efficient employers' liability law.

15. The people to have the right to propose laws and to vote upon all measures of importance, according to the referendum principle.

16. Aboltion of the veto power of the Executive (national, state and mutates).

nicipal), wherever it exists.

17. Abolition of the United States Senate and all upper legislative

18. Municipal self-government.

19. Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections. Universal and equal right of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex. Election days to be legal holidays. The principle of proportional representation to be introduced.

20. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective constituencies.

21. Uniform civil and criminal law throughout the United States.

Administration of justice to be free of charge. Abolition of capital punish-

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The address of the Financial Secretary of Executive Committee is:

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Trades and Societies Calendar.

Standing advertisements of Trades Union and other Societies (not exceeding five lines will be inserted under this heading hereafter the rate of \$5.00 per annum.

*reganizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meetings.

Carl Sahm Club (Musicians Union, Meetings every Tresday at 10 a.m., at 61 East 4th street, New York Labor Lycom, Business Secretary: Frei.

Central Labor Federation of New York
(S. T. & L. A., D. A. No. 1). Meets
at 2.20 every Sunday afternoon at 64 East 62
street, New York City. All bona-fide trade and
labor Unions ahould be represented. Communications are to be sent to the corresponding
Secretary, Ernest Bohm, 64 East 6th street,
New York City.

Cigarmakers' Progressive International Union No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th street.—District I (Bohemian), 54 East 71st street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II (Gorman), at 213 Foreyth 81, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III, meets at 1827 avenue A, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III, meets at 1827 avenue A, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District IV, meets at 342 West 47nd street, every Saturday, at 8 p. m.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at 1821 2nd avenue, at 8 p. m.

Empire City Lodge (Machinists), meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 54 East 4th street. Secretary: Peter Staple.

German Waiters' Union of New York, Office: 385 Bowery, Union Hall, let floor, Meetings every Friday at 4 p. m. Board of Supervisors meets every Wednesday at 4 p. m. at the same hall. Telephon Call: 1751 Spring

Musical Protective Alliance No. 1088, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquarters 79 E. 4th street. Meetings every Friday at o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, Pres.: Fred. Woll, corr. Sec'y, 79 E. 4th St. J. S. Krings, Business agent.

M etal Spinners Union of New York and Vicinity meets every second and last Friday in the month at 8% o'clock at

Section Essex County, S. L. P., meets the first Sunday in each month at 3 p. m. in the hall of "Essex County Socialist Club," 76 Springfield Ava. Newark, N. J.

Skandinavian Section, S. L. P. Meets and and 4th Sunday of every month at 16 30 colock a.m., at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 188—160 3. Ave., New York City. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, SCAND. AR. AMBETAREN. Socialist Science Club, S. L. P., Seth 35th A. D. S. E. Cor, of 3d Av. and 18th St. Open every evening. Regular business meeting every Friday.

Progressive Clothing Cutters & Trim-mers Union, L. A. 68 of S. T. & L. A.—Headquarters, 64 East 4th street, Labor Lyceum.—Regular meeting every Thursday evening, at 8 P. M.

The Socialist Educational Society of Yorkyills meets every Monday evening at 206 E. Sch St. This Society aims to educate its members to a thorough knowledge of Socialism by means of discussions and debates. Come and join.

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